

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMITTEE MEETING

Tuesday, April 4, 2006 10:15 a.m. - 11:00 a.m. 404 House Office Building

# ACTION PACKET

#### **COMMITTEE MEETING REPORT**

## Criminal Justice Committee 4/4/2006 10:15:00AM

Location: 404 HOB

#### Attendance:

	Present	Absent	Excused	
Dick Kravitz (Chair)	×			
Sandra Adams	X			
Bruce Antone			Х	
Adam Hasner	X			
Wilbert Holloway	Х			
Marcelo Liorente	X			
Ari Porth	X			
Everett Rice	X			
Totals:	7	0	1	

#### **COMMITTEE MEETING REPORT**

## Criminal Justice Committee 4/4/2006 10:15:00AM

Location: 404 HOB

HB 471 CS: Fish and Wildlife

	Yea	Nay	No Vote	Absentee Yea	Absentee Nay
Sandra Adams	X				
Bruce Antone			X		
Adam Hasner			X		
Wilbert Holloway	X				
Marcelo Llorente	X				
Ari Porth	X				
Everett Rice	X				
Dick Kravitz (Chair)	X				

#### **Appearances:**

HB 471 CS--SEAPORT FISH AND WILDLIFE BY TROUTMAN

Preston Robertson (Lobbyist) - Proponent Florida Wildlife Federation 2545 Blairstone Pines Drive Tallahassee Florida 32301

Phone: 850-656-7113

#### HOUSE AMENDMENT FOR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE PURPOSES

Amendment No. 1 (for drafter's use only)

Bill No. **0471** 

#### COUNCIL/COMMITTEE ACTION

ADOPTED	(Y/N)	
ADOPTED AS AMENDED	(Y/N)	
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION	$\sum$ (Y/N)	ADOPTED
FAILED TO ADOPT	(Y/N)	
WITHDRAWN	(Y/N)	
OTHER		

Council/Committee hearing bill: Criminal Justice Committee Representative(s) Troutman offered the following:

#### Amendment (with title amendment)

Remove everything after the enacting clause and insert:
Section 1. Present subsections (5) through (28) of section
370.01, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (6)
through (29), respectively, and a new subsection (5) is added to
that section, to read:

- 370.01 Definitions.--In construing these statutes, where the context does not clearly indicate otherwise, the word, phrase, or term:
- (5) "Commercial harvester" means any person, firm, or corporation that takes, harvests, or attempts to take or harvest saltwater products for sale, or with intent to sell as evidenced by any of the following:
- (a) The person, firm, or corporation is operating under or is required to operate under a license or permit or authorization issued pursuant to this chapter;
- (b) The person, firm, or corporation is using gear that is prohibited for use in the harvest of recreational amounts of any saltwater product being taken or harvested; or

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Section 2. Subsections (1), (2), (4), (5), (6), and (12) of section 370.021, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

saltwater product in an amount that is at least two times the

recreational bag limit for the saltwater product being taken or

(c) The person, firm, or corporation is harvesting any

370.021 Administration; rules, publications, records; penalties; injunctions .--

- BASE PENALTIES. -- Unless otherwise provided by law, any person, firm, or corporation who violates is convicted for violating any provision of this chapter, or any rule of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission relating to the conservation of marine resources, shall be punished:
- Upon a first conviction, by imprisonment for a period of not more than 60 days or by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or by both such fine and imprisonment.
- On a second or subsequent conviction within 12 months, by imprisonment for not more than 6 months or by a fine of not less than \$250 nor more than \$1,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment.
- Upon final disposition of any alleged offense for which a citation for any violation of this chapter or the rules of the commission has been issued, the court shall, within 10 days, certify the disposition to the commission.
- MAJOR VIOLATIONS. -- In addition to the penalties provided in paragraphs (1)(a) and (b), the court shall assess additional penalties against any commercial harvester person, firm, or corporation convicted of major violations as follows:
- For a violation involving more than 100 illegal blue crabs, crawfish, or stone crabs, an additional penalty of \$10

for each illegal blue crab, crawfish, stone crab, or part thereof.

- (b) For a violation involving the taking or harvesting of shrimp from a nursery or other prohibited area, or any two violations within a 12-month period involving shrimping gear, minimum size (count), or season, an additional penalty of \$10 for each pound of illegal shrimp or part thereof.
- (c) For a violation involving the taking or harvesting of oysters from nonapproved areas or the taking or possession of unculled oysters, an additional penalty of \$10 for each bushel of illegal oysters.
- (d) For a violation involving the taking or harvesting of clams from nonapproved areas, an additional penalty of \$100 for each 500 count bag of illegal clams.
- (e) For a violation involving the taking, harvesting, or possession of any of the following species, which are endangered, threatened, or of special concern:
  - 1. Shortnose sturgeon (Acipenser brevirostrum);
  - 2. Atlantic sturgeon (Acipenser oxyrhynchus);
  - 3. Common snook (Centropomus undecimalis);
  - 4. Atlantic loggerhead turtle (Caretta caretta caretta);
  - 5. Atlantic green turtle (Chelonia mydas mydas);
  - 6. Leatherback turtle (Dermochelys coriacea);
- 7. Atlantic hawksbill turtle (Eretmochelys imbricata imbracata);
  - 8. Atlantic ridley turtle (Lepidochelys kempi); or
  - 9. West Indian manatee (Trichechus manatus latirostris),

an additional penalty of \$100 for each unit of marine life or part thereof.

- (f) For a second or subsequent conviction within 24 months for any violation of the same law or rule involving the taking or harvesting of more than 100 pounds of any finfish, an additional penalty of \$5 for each pound of illegal finfish.
- (g) For any violation involving the taking, harvesting, or possession of more than 1,000 pounds of any illegal finfish, an additional penalty equivalent to the wholesale value of the illegal finfish.
- (h) Permits issued to any commercial harvester person, firm, or corporation by the commission to take or harvest saltwater products, or any license issued pursuant to s. 370.06 or s. 370.07 may be suspended or revoked by the commission, pursuant to the provisions and procedures of s. 120.60, for any major violation prescribed in this subsection:
  - 1. Upon a first conviction, for up to 30 calendar days.
- 2. Upon a second conviction which occurs within 12 months after a prior violation, for up to 90 calendar days.
- 3. Upon a third conviction which occurs within 24 months after a prior conviction, for up to 180 calendar days.
- 4. Upon a fourth conviction which occurs within 36 months after a prior conviction, for a period of 6 months to 3 years.
- (i) Upon the arrest and conviction for a major violation involving stone crabs, the licenseholder must show just cause why his or her license should not be suspended or revoked. For the purposes of this paragraph, a "major violation" means a major violation as prescribed for illegal stone crabs; any single violation involving possession of more than 25 stone crabs during the closed season or possession of 25 or more whole-bodied or egg-bearing stone crabs; any violation for trap molestation, trap robbing, or pulling traps at night; or any combination of violations in any 3-consecutive-year period

wherein more than 75 illegal stone crabs in the aggregate are involved.

- (j) Upon the arrest and conviction for a major violation involving crawfish, the licenseholder must show just cause why his or her license should not be suspended or revoked. For the purposes of this paragraph, a "major violation" means a major violation as prescribed for illegal crawfish; any single violation involving possession of more than 25 crawfish during the closed season or possession of more than 25 wrung crawfish tails or more than 25 egg-bearing or stripped crawfish; any violation for trap molestation, trap robbing, or pulling traps at night; or any combination of violations in any 3-consecutive-year period wherein more than 75 illegal crawfish in the aggregate are involved.
- (k) Upon the arrest and conviction for a major violation involving blue crabs, the licenseholder shall show just cause why his or her saltwater products license should not be suspended or revoked. This paragraph shall not apply to an individual fishing with no more than five traps. For the purposes of this paragraph, a "major violation" means a major violation as prescribed for illegal blue crabs, any single violation wherein 50 or more illegal blue crabs are involved; any violation for trap molestation, trap robbing, or pulling traps at night; or any combination of violations in any 3-consecutive-year period wherein more than 100 illegal blue crabs in the aggregate are involved.
- (1) Upon the conviction for a major violation involving finfish, the licenseholder must show just cause why his or her saltwater products license should not be suspended or revoked. For the purposes of this paragraph, a major violation is prescribed for the taking and harvesting of illegal finfish, any

single violation involving the possession of more than 100 pounds of illegal finfish, or any combination of violations in any 3-consecutive-year period wherein more than 200 pounds of illegal finfish in the aggregate are involved.

(m) For a violation involving the taking or harvesting of any marine life species, as those species are defined by rule of the commission, the harvest of which is prohibited, or the taking or harvesting of such a species out of season, or with an illegal gear or chemical, or any violation involving the possession of 25 or more individual specimens of marine life species, or any combination of violations in any 3-year period involving more than 70 such specimens in the aggregate, the suspension or revocation of the licenseholder's marine life endorsement as provided in paragraph (h).

The penalty provisions of this subsection apply to commercial harvesters and wholesale and retail products dealers as defined in s. 370.07. Any other person who commits a major violation under this subsection commits a Level Three violation under s. 372.83. Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 948.01, no court may suspend, defer, or withhold adjudication of guilt or imposition of sentence for any major violation prescribed in this subsection. The proceeds from the penalties assessed pursuant to this subsection shall be deposited into the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund to be used for marine fisheries research or into the commission's Federal Law Enforcement Trust Fund as provided in s. 372.107, as applicable.

- (4) ADDITIONAL PENALTIES FOR MAJOR VIOLATIONS INVOLVING CERTAIN FINFISH.--
- (a) It is a major violation pursuant to this section, punishable as provided in paragraph (3)(b), for any person to be

in possession of any species of trout, snook, or redfish which is three fish in excess of the recreational or commercial daily bag limit.

- (b) A commercial harvester who violates this subsection shall be punished as provided under paragraph (3)(b). Any other person who violates this subsection commits a Level Three violation under s. 372.83.
- HARVESTED PRODUCTS.—In addition to other penalties authorized in this chapter, any violation of s. 370.06 or s. 370.07, or rules of the commission implementing s. 370.06 or s. 370.07, involving the purchase of saltwater products by a commercial wholesale dealer, retail dealer, or restaurant facility for public consumption from an unlicensed person, firm, or corporation, or the sale of saltwater products by an unlicensed person, firm, or corporation or the purchase or sale of any saltwater product known to be taken in violation of s. 16, Art. X of the State Constitution, or rule or statute implementing the provisions thereof, by a commercial wholesale dealer, retail dealer, or restaurant facility, for public consumption, is a major violation, and the commission may assess the following penalties:
- (a) For a first violation, the commission may assess a civil penalty of up to \$2,500 and may suspend the wholesale or retail dealer's license privileges for up to 90 calendar days.
- (b) For a second violation occurring within 12 months of a prior violation, the commission may assess a civil penalty of up to \$5,000 and may suspend the wholesale or retail dealer's license privileges for up to 180 calendar days.
- (c) For a third or subsequent violation occurring within a 24-month period, the commission shall assess a civil penalty of

208 \$5,000 and shall suspend the wholesale or retail dealer's

license privileges for up to 24 months.

Any proceeds from the civil penalties assessed pursuant to this subsection shall be deposited into the Marine Resources

Conservation Trust Fund and shall be used as follows: 40

percent for administration and processing purposes and 60

percent for law enforcement purposes.

(6) PENALTIES FOR UNLICENSED SALE, PURCHASE, OR
HARVEST.--It is a major violation and punishable as provided in
this subsection for <u>any an</u> unlicensed person, <u>firm</u>, or
<u>corporation</u> who is required to be licensed <u>as a commercial</u>
<u>harvester or a wholesale or retail saltwater products dealer</u>
under this chapter to sell or purchase any saltwater product or
to harvest or attempt to harvest any saltwater product with

intent to sell the saltwater product.

(a) Any person, firm, or corporation who sells or purchases any saltwater product without having purchased the licenses required by this chapter for such sale is subject to

additional penalties as follows:

1. A first violation is a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

2. A second violation is a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, and such person may also be assessed a civil penalty of up to \$2,500 and is subject to a suspension of all license privileges under this chapter and chapter 372 for a period not exceeding 90 days.

3. A third violation is a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, with a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 6 months, and such person may also be assessed a civil penalty of up to \$5,000 and

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69 is subject to a suspension of all license privileges under this chapter and chapter 372 for a period not exceeding 6 months.

- 4. A third violation within 1 year after a second violation is a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, with a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 1 year, and such person shall be assessed a civil penalty of \$5,000 and all license privileges under this chapter and chapter 372 shall be permanently revoked.
- 5. A fourth or subsequent violation is a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, with a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 1 year, and such person shall be assessed a civil penalty of \$5,000 and all license privileges under this chapter and chapter 372 shall be permanently revoked.
- (b) Any person whose license privileges under this chapter have been permanently revoked and who thereafter sells or purchases or who attempts to sell or purchase any saltwater product commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, with a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 1 year, and such person shall also be assessed a civil penalty of \$5,000. All property involved in such offense shall be forfeited pursuant to s. 370.061.
- (c) Any commercial harvester or wholesale or retail saltwater products dealer person whose license privileges under this chapter are under suspension and who during such period of suspension sells or purchases or attempts to sell or purchase any saltwater product shall be assessed the following penalties:
- 1. A first violation, or a second violation occurring more than 12 months after a first violation, is a first degree misdemeanor, punishable as provided in ss. 775.082 and 775.083, and such commercial harvester or wholesale or retail saltwater

products dealer person may be assessed a civil penalty of up to \$2,500 and an additional suspension of all license privileges under this chapter and chapter 372 for a period not exceeding 90 days.

- 2. A second violation occurring within 12 months of a first violation is a third degree felony, punishable as provided in ss. 775.082 and 775.083, with a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 1 year, and such commercial harvester or wholesale or retail saltwater products dealer person may be assessed a civil penalty of up to \$5,000 and an additional suspension of all license privileges under this chapter and chapter 372 for a period not exceeding 180 days. All property involved in such offense shall be forfeited pursuant to s. 370.061.
- 3. A third violation within 24 months of the second violation or subsequent violation is a third degree felony, punishable as provided in ss. 775.082 and 775.083, with a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 1 year, and such commercial harvester or wholesale or retail saltwater products dealer person shall be assessed a mandatory civil penalty of up to \$5,000 and an additional suspension of all license privileges under this chapter and chapter 372 for a period not exceeding 24 months. All property involved in such offense shall be forfeited pursuant to s. 370.061.
- (d) Any <u>commercial harvester</u> person who harvests or attempts to harvest any saltwater product with intent to sell the saltwater product without having purchased a saltwater products license with the requisite endorsements is subject to penalties as follows:
- 1. A first violation is a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

2. A second violation is a misdemeanor of the first

such commercial harvester person may also be assessed a civil

penalty of up to \$2,500 and is subject to a suspension of all

degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, and

license privileges under this chapter and chapter 372 for a period not exceeding 90 days.

3. A third violation is a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, with a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 6 months, and such commercial harvester person may also be assessed a civil penalty

of up to \$5,000 and is subject to a suspension of all license privileges under this chapter and chapter 372 for a period not

exceeding 6 months.

- 4. A third violation within 1 year after a second violation is a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, with a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 1 year, and such commercial harvester person shall also be assessed a civil penalty of \$5,000 and all license privileges under this chapter and chapter 372 shall be permanently revoked.
- 5. A fourth or subsequent violation is a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, with a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 1 year, and such commercial harvester person shall also be assessed a mandatory civil penalty of \$5,000 and all license privileges under this chapter and chapter 372 shall be permanently revoked.

For purposes of this subsection, a violation means any judicial disposition other than acquittal or dismissal.

## HOUSE AMENDMENT FOR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE PURPOSES Amendment No. 1 (for drafter's use only)

(12) LICENSES AND ENTITIES SUBJECT TO PENALTIES. -- For purposes of imposing license or permit suspensions or revocations authorized by this chapter, the license or permit under which the violation was committed is subject to suspension or revocation by the commission. For purposes of assessing monetary civil or administrative penalties authorized by this chapter, the commercial harvester person, firm, or corporation cited and subsequently receiving a judicial disposition of other than dismissal or acquittal in a court of law is subject to the monetary penalty assessment by the commission. However, if the license or permitholder of record is not the commercial harvester person, firm, or corporation receiving the citation and judicial disposition, the license or permit may be suspended or revoked only after the license or permitholder has been notified by the commission that the license or permit has been cited in a major violation and is now subject to suspension or revocation should the license or permit be cited for subsequent major violations.

Section 3. Section 370.028, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

370.028 Enforcement of commission rules; penalties for violation of rule.—Rules of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission shall be enforced by any law enforcement officer certified pursuant to s. 943.13. Except as provided under s. 372.83, any person who violates or otherwise fails to comply with any rule adopted by the commission shall be punished pursuant to s. 370.021(1).

Section 4. Paragraph (d) of subsection (5) of section 370.061, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

370.061 Confiscation, seizure, and forfeiture of property and products.--

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- (5) CONFISCATION AND SALE OF PERISHABLE SALTWATER PRODUCTS; PROCEDURE. --
- (d) For purposes of confiscation under this subsection, the term "saltwater products" has the meaning set out in s. 370.01(27) s. 370.01(26), except that the term does not include saltwater products harvested under the authority of a recreational license unless the amount of such harvested products exceeds three times the applicable recreational bag limit for trout, snook, or redfish.
  - Section 5. Subsection (8) is added to section 370.063, Florida Statutes, to read:
- 370.063 Special recreational crawfish license.--There is created a special recreational crawfish license, to be issued to qualified persons as provided by this section for the recreational harvest of crawfish (spiny lobster) beginning August 5, 1994.
- (8) Any person who violates this section commits a Level One violation under s. 372.83.
- Section 6. Subsection (8) is added to section 370.08, Florida Statutes, to read:
  - 370.08 Fishers and equipment; regulation. --
- (8) PENALTIES. -- A commercial harvester who violates this section shall be punished under s. 370.021. Any other person who violates this section commits a Level Two violation under s. 372.83.
- Section 7. Subsection (6) is added to section 370.081, Florida Statutes, to read:
- 370.081 Illegal importation or possession of nonindigenous marine plants and animals; rules and regulations. --
- (6) Any person who violates this section commits a Level Three violation under s. 372.83.

- Section 8. Subsection (4) is added to section 370.1105, 394 Florida Statutes, to read:
  - 370.1105 Saltwater finfish; fishing traps regulated.--
  - (4) A commercial harvester who violates this section shall be punished under s. 370.021. Any other person who violates this section commits a Level Two violation under s. 372.83.
  - Section 9. Subsection (3) is added to section 370.1121, Florida Statutes, to read:
    - 370.1121 Bonefish; regulation.--
  - (3) A commercial harvester or wholesale or retail saltwater products dealer who violates this section shall be punished under s. 370.021. Any other person who violates this section commits a Level Two violation under s. 372.83.
  - Section 10. Paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (d) of subsection (2) of section 370.13, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
    - 370.13 Stone crab; regulation.--
  - (2) PENALTIES. -- For purposes of this subsection, conviction is any disposition other than acquittal or dismissal, regardless of whether the violation was adjudicated under any state or federal law.
  - (a) It is unlawful to violate commission rules regulating stone crab trap certificates and trap tags. No person may use an expired tag or a stone crab trap tag not issued by the commission or possess or use a stone crab trap in or on state waters or adjacent federal waters without having a trap tag required by the commission firmly attached thereto.
  - 1. In addition to any other penalties provided in s.
    370.021, for any commercial harvester who violates this
    paragraph, person, firm, or corporation who violates rule 68B13.010(2), Florida Administrative Code, or rule 68B-13.011(5),

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452 453 (6), (7), (8), or (11), Florida Administrative Code, the following administrative penalties apply.

- a. 1. For a first violation, the commission shall assess an administrative penalty of up to \$1,000 and the stone crab endorsement under which the violation was committed may be suspended for the remainder of the current license year.
- b.2. For a second violation that occurs within 24 months of any previous such violation, the commission shall assess an administrative penalty of up to \$2,000 and the stone crab endorsement under which the violation was committed may be suspended for 12 calendar months.
- c.3. For a third violation that occurs within 36 months of any previous two such violations, the commission shall assess an administrative penalty of up to \$5,000 and the stone crab endorsement under which the violation was committed may be suspended for 24 calendar months.
- d.4. A fourth violation that occurs within 48 months of any three previous such violations, shall result in permanent. revocation of all of the violator's saltwater fishing privileges, including having the commission proceed against the endorsement holder's saltwater products license in accordance with s. 370.021.
- 2. Any other person who violates the provisions of this paragraph commits a Level Two violation under s. 372.83.

Any commercial harvester person assessed an administrative penalty under this paragraph shall, within 30 calendar days after notification, pay the administrative penalty to the commission, or request an administrative hearing under ss. 120.569 and 120.57. The proceeds of all administrative

- (b) It is unlawful for any <u>commercial harvester person</u> to remove the contents of another harvester's trap or take possession of such without the express written consent of the trap owner available for immediate inspection. Unauthorized possession of another's trap gear or removal of trap contents constitutes theft.
- 1. Any commercial harvester person—convicted of theft of or from a trap pursuant to this subsection or s. 370.1107 shall, in addition to the penalties specified in s. 370.021 and the provisions of this section, permanently lose all his or her saltwater fishing privileges, including saltwater products licenses, stone crab or incidental take endorsements, and all trap certificates allotted to such commercial harvester him or her by the commission. In such cases, trap certificates and endorsements are nontransferable.
- 2. In addition, any commercial harvester person, firm, or corporation convicted of violating the prohibitions referenced in this paragraph shall also be assessed an administrative penalty of up to \$5,000. Immediately upon receiving a citation for a violation involving theft of or from a trap and until adjudicated for such a violation, or, upon receipt of a judicial disposition other than dismissal or acquittal on such a violation, the violator is prohibited from transferring any stone crab or lobster certificates.
- 3. Any other person who violates the provisions of this paragraph commits a Level Two violation under s. 372.83.
- (c) 1. It is unlawful to violate Any person, firm, or corporation convicted of violating commission rules that prohibit any of the following:, commits a felony of the third

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a. 1. The willful molestation of any stone crab trap, line, or buoy that is the property of any licenseholder, without the permission of that licenseholder.

degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s.

b.2. The bartering, trading, or sale, or conspiring or aiding in such barter, trade, or sale, or supplying, agreeing to supply, aiding in supplying, or giving away stone crab trap tags or certificates unless the action is duly authorized by the commission as provided by commission rules.

- c.3. The making, altering, forging, counterfeiting, or reproducing of stone crab trap tags.
- d.4. Possession of forged, counterfeit, or imitation stone crab trap tags.
- e.5. Engaging in the commercial harvest of stone crabs during the time either of the endorsements is under suspension or revocation.
- 2. Any commercial harvester who violates this paragraph commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- 3. Any other person who violates this paragraph commits a Level Four violation under s. 372.83.

In addition, any commercial harvester person, firm, or corporation convicted of violating this paragraph shall also be assessed an administrative penalty of up to \$5,000, and the incidental take endorsement and/or the stone crab endorsement under which the violation was committed may be suspended for up to 24 calendar months. Immediately upon receiving a citation involving a violation of this paragraph and until adjudicated for such a violation, or if convicted of such a violation, the

person, firm, or corporation committing the violation is prohibited from transferring any stone crab certificates or endorsements.

corporation convicted of fraudulently reporting the actual value of transferred stone crab certificates, the commission may automatically suspend or permanently revoke the seller's or the purchaser's stone crab endorsements. If the endorsement is permanently revoked, the commission shall also permanently deactivate the endorsement holder's stone crab certificate accounts. Whether an endorsement is suspended or revoked, the commission may also levy a fine against the holder of the endorsement of up to twice the appropriate surcharge to be paid based on the fair market value of the transferred certificates.

Section 11. Subsection (1) of section 370.135, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

370.135 Blue crab; regulation. --

corporation shall transport on the water, fish with or cause to be fished with, set, or place any trap designed for taking blue crabs unless such commercial harvester person, firm, or corporation is the holder of a valid saltwater products license issued pursuant to s. 370.06 and the trap has a current state number permanently attached to the buoy. The trap number shall be affixed in legible figures at least 1 inch high on each buoy used. The saltwater products license must be on board the boat, and both the license and the crabs shall be subject to inspection at all times. Only one trap number may be issued for each boat by the commission upon receipt of an application on forms prescribed by it. This subsection shall not apply to an individual fishing with no more than five traps.

- (b) It is <u>unlawful</u> a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, for any person willfully to molest any traps, lines, or buoys, as defined herein, belonging to another without the express written consent of the trap owner.
- 1. A commercial harvester who violates this paragraph commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- 2. Any other person who violates this paragraph commits a Level Four violation under s. 372.83.

Any commercial harvester person receiving a judicial disposition other than dismissal or acquittal on a charge of willful molestation of a trap, in addition to the penalties specified in s. 370.021, shall lose all saltwater fishing privileges for a period of 24 calendar months.

- (c)1. It is unlawful for any person to remove the contents of or take possession of another harvester's trap without the express written consent of the trap owner available for immediate inspection. Unauthorized possession of another's trap gear or removal of trap contents constitutes theft.
- a. Any commercial harvester person—receiving a judicial disposition other than dismissal or acquittal on a charge of theft of or from a trap pursuant to this section or s. 370.1107 shall, in addition to the penalties specified in s. 370.021 and the provisions of this section, permanently lose all his or her saltwater fishing privileges, including any his or her saltwater products license and blue crab endorsement. In such cases endorsements, landings history, and trap certificates are nontransferable.

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In addition, any commercial harvester person, firm, or corporation receiving a judicial disposition other than dismissal or acquittal for violating this subsection or s. 370.1107 shall also be assessed an administrative penalty of up to \$5,000. Immediately upon receiving a citation for a violation involving theft of or from a trap and until adjudicated for such a violation, or receiving a judicial disposition other than dismissal or acquittal for such a violation, the commercial harvester person, firm, or corporation committing the violation is prohibited from transferring any blue crab endorsements, landings history, or trap certificates.

2. A commercial harvester who violates this paragraph shall be punished under s. 370.021. Any other person who violates this paragraph commits a Level Two violation under s. 372.83.

Section 12. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) and subsection (4) of section 370.14, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 370.14 Crawfish; regulation.--

(2)(a)1. Each commercial harvester person taking or attempting to take crawfish with a trap in commercial quantities or for commercial purposes shall obtain and exhibit a crawfish trap number, as required by the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. The annual fee for a crawfish trap number is \$125. This trap number may be issued by the commission upon the receipt of application by the commercial harvester person when accompanied by the payment of the fee. The design of the applications and of the trap number shall be determined by the commission. Any trap or device used in taking or attempting to take crawfish, other than a trap with the trap number, shall be seized and destroyed by the commission. The proceeds of the fees imposed by this paragraph shall be deposited and used as

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Amendment No. 1 (for drafter's use only) provided in paragraph (b). The commission may adopt rules to carry out the intent of this section.

- Each commercial harvester person taking or attempting to take crawfish in commercial quantities or for commercial purposes by any method, other than with a trap having a crawfish trap number issued by the commission, must pay an annual fee of \$100.
- (4)(a) It is <u>unlawful</u> a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, for any person willfully to molest any crawfish traps, lines, or buoys belonging to another without permission of the licenseholder.
- (b) A commercial harvester who violates this subsection commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. Any other person who violates this subsection commits a Level Four violation under s. 372.83.

Section 13. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section 370.142, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 370.142 Spiny lobster trap certificate program. --
- TRANSFERABLE TRAP CERTIFICATES; TRAP TAGS; FEES; PENALTIES. -- The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission shall establish a trap certificate program for the spiny lobster fishery of this state and shall be responsible for its administration and enforcement as follows:
  - (c) Prohibitions; penalties. --
- It is unlawful for a person to possess or use a spiny lobster trap in or on state waters or adjacent federal waters without having affixed thereto the trap tag required by this section. It is unlawful for a person to possess or use any other gear or device designed to attract and enclose or otherwise aid in the taking of spiny lobster by trapping that is

not a trap as defined by rule of the commission in rule 68B-24.006(2), Florida Administrative Code.

- 2. It is unlawful for a person to possess or use spiny lobster trap tags without having the necessary number of certificates on record as required by this section.
- 3. It is unlawful for any person to willfully molest, take possession of, or remove the contents of another harvester's trap without the express written consent of the trap owner available for immediate inspection. Unauthorized possession of another's trap gear or removal of trap contents constitutes theft.
- a. A commercial harvester who violates this subparagraph shall be punished under ss. 370.021 and 370.14. Any commercial harvester person receiving a judicial disposition other than dismissal or acquittal on a charge of theft of or from a trap pursuant to this subparagraph or s. 370.1107 shall, in addition to the penalties specified in ss. 370.021 and 370.14 and the provisions of this section, permanently lose all his or her saltwater fishing privileges, including his or her saltwater products license, crawfish endorsement, and all trap certificates allotted to him or her through this program. In such cases, trap certificates and endorsements are nontransferable.
- <u>b.</u> Any <u>commercial harvester</u> person-receiving a judicial disposition other than dismissal or acquittal on a charge of willful molestation of a trap, in addition to the penalties specified in ss. 370.021 and 370.14, shall lose all saltwater fishing privileges for a period of 24 calendar months.
- <u>c.</u> In addition, any <u>commercial harvester person</u>, <u>firm</u>, or <u>corporation</u> charged with violating this paragraph and receiving a judicial disposition other than dismissal or acquittal for

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violating this subparagraph or s. 370.1107 shall also be assessed an administrative penalty of up to \$5,000.

Immediately upon receiving a citation for a violation involving theft of or from a trap, or molestation of a trap, and until adjudicated for such a violation or, upon receipt of a judicial disposition other than dismissal or acquittal of such a violation, the person, firm, or corporation committing the violation is prohibited from transferring any crawfish trap certificates and endorsements.

- 4. In addition to any other penalties provided in s. 370.021, a commercial harvester, as defined by rule 68B-24.002(1), Florida Administrative Code, who violates the provisions of this section, or commission rules the provisions relating to traps of chapter 68B-24, Florida Administrative Code, shall be punished as follows:
- If the first violation is for violation of subparagraph 1. or subparagraph 2., the commission shall assess an additional administrative civil penalty of up to \$1,000 and the crawfish trap number issued pursuant to s. 370.14(2) or (6) may be suspended for the remainder of the current license year. For all other first violations, the commission shall assess an additional administrative civil penalty of up to \$500.
- For a second violation of subparagraph 1. or subparagraph 2. which occurs within 24 months of any previous such violation, the commission shall assess an additional administrative civil penalty of up to \$2,000 and the crawfish trap number issued pursuant to s. 370.14(2) or (6) may be suspended for the remainder of the current license year.
- For a third or subsequent violation of subparagraph 1., subparagraph 2., or subparagraph 3. which occurs within 36

months of any previous two such violations, the commission shall assess an additional administrative civil penalty of up to \$5,000 and may suspend the crawfish trap number issued pursuant to s. 370.14(2) or (6) for a period of up to 24 months or may revoke the crawfish trap number and, if revoking the crawfish trap number, may also proceed against the licenseholder's saltwater products license in accordance with the provisions of s. 370.021(2)(h).

- d. Any person assessed an additional <u>administrative civil</u> penalty pursuant to this section shall within 30 calendar days after notification:
- (I) Pay the <u>administrative</u> civil penalty to the commission; or
- (II) Request an administrative hearing pursuant to the provisions of s. 120.60.
- e. The commission shall suspend the crawfish trap number issued pursuant to s. 370.14(2) or (6) for any person failing to comply with the provisions of sub-subparagraph d.
- 5.a. It is unlawful for any person to make, alter, forge, counterfeit, or reproduce a spiny lobster trap tag or certificate.
- b. It is unlawful for any person to knowingly have in his or her possession a forged, counterfeit, or imitation spiny lobster trap tag or certificate.
- c. It is unlawful for any person to barter, trade, sell, supply, agree to supply, aid in supplying, or give away a spiny lobster trap tag or certificate or to conspire to barter, trade, sell, supply, aid in supplying, or give away a spiny lobster trap tag or certificate unless such action is duly authorized by the commission as provided in this chapter or in the rules of the commission.

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- 6.a. Any <u>commercial harvester person</u> who violates the provisions of subparagraph 5., or any <u>commercial harvester</u> person who engages in the commercial harvest, trapping, or possession of spiny lobster without a crawfish trap number as required by s. 370.14(2) or (6) or during any period while such crawfish trap number is under suspension or revocation, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- b. In addition to any penalty imposed pursuant to subsubparagraph a., the commission shall levy a fine of up to twice the amount of the appropriate surcharge to be paid on the fair market value of the transferred certificates, as provided in subparagraph (a)1., on any commercial harvester person who violates the provisions of sub-subparagraph 5.c.
- c. Any other person who violates the provisions of subparagraph 5. commits a Level Four violation under s. 372.83.
- 7. Any certificates for which the annual certificate fee is not paid for a period of 3 years shall be considered abandoned and shall revert to the commission. During any period of trap reduction, any certificates reverting to the commission shall become permanently unavailable and be considered in that amount to be reduced during the next license-year period. Otherwise, any certificates that revert to the commission are to be reallotted in such manner as provided by the commission.
- 8. The proceeds of all civil penalties collected pursuant to subparagraph 4. and all fines collected pursuant to subsubparagraph 6.b. shall be deposited into the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund.
- 9. All traps shall be removed from the water during any period of suspension or revocation.

10. Except as otherwise provided, any person who violates

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Section 14. Subsections (4), (8), (11), and (12) of section 372.57, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsections

this paragraph commits a Level Two violation under s. 372.83.

- (16) and (17) are added to that section, to read:
- 372.57 Recreational licenses, permits, and authorization numbers; fees established .--
- RESIDENT HUNTING AND FISHING LICENSES. -- The licenses and fees for residents participating in hunting and fishing activities in this state are as follows:
  - (a) Annual freshwater fishing license, \$12.
  - (b) Annual saltwater fishing license, \$12.
  - (c) Annual hunting license to take game, \$11.
- (d) Annual combination hunting and freshwater fishing license, \$22.
- (e) Annual combination freshwater fishing and saltwater fishing license, \$24.
- (f) Annual combination hunting, freshwater fishing, and saltwater fishing license, \$34.
- (g) Annual license to take fur-bearing animals, \$25. However, a resident with a valid hunting license or a no-cost license who is taking fur-bearing animals for noncommercial purposes using guns or dogs only, and not traps or other devices, is not required to purchase this license. Also, a resident 65 years of age or older is not required to purchase this license.
- (h) Annual sportsman's license, \$71 \$66, except that an annual sportsman's license for a resident 64 years of age or older is \$12. A sportsman's license authorizes the person to whom it is issued to take game and freshwater fish, subject to the state and federal laws, rules, and regulations, including

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rules of the commission, in effect at the time of the taking. Other authorized activities include activities authorized by a management area permit, a muzzle-loading gun <a href="mailto:season">season</a> permit, a crossbow season permit, a turkey permit, a Florida waterfowl permit, and an archery permit.

- (i) Annual gold sportsman's license, \$87 \$82. The gold sportsman's license authorizes the person to whom it is issued to take freshwater fish, saltwater fish, and game, subject to the state and federal laws, rules, and regulations, including rules of the commission, in effect at the time of taking. Other authorized activities include activities authorized by a management area permit, a muzzle-loading gun season permit, a crossbow season permit, a turkey permit, a Florida waterfowl permit, an archery permit, a snook permit, and a crawfish permit.
- (j) Annual military gold sportsman's license, \$18.50. The gold sportsman's license authorizes the person to whom it is issued to take freshwater fish, saltwater fish, and game, subject to the state and federal laws, rules, and regulations, including rules of the commission, in effect at the time of taking. Other authorized activities include activities authorized by a management area permit, a muzzle-loading gun season permit, a crossbow season permit, a turkey permit, a Florida waterfowl permit, an archery permit, a snook permit, and a crawfish permit. Any resident who is an active or retired member of the United States Armed Forces, the United States Armed Forces Reserve, the National Guard, the United States Coast Guard, or the United States Coast Guard Reserve is eligible to purchase the military gold sportsman's license upon submission of a current military identification card.

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- (8) SPECIFIED HUNTING, FISHING, AND RECREATIONAL ACTIVITY PERMITS. -- In addition to any license required under this chapter, the following permits and fees for specified hunting, fishing, and recreational uses and activities are required:
- (a) An annual Florida waterfowl permit for a resident or nonresident to take wild ducks or geese within the state or its coastal waters is \$3.
- (b)1. An annual Florida turkey permit for a resident to take wild turkeys within the state is \$5.
- 2. An annual Florida turkey permit for a nonresident to take wild turkeys within the state is \$100.
- (c) An annual snook permit for a resident or nonresident to take or possess any snook from any waters of the state is \$2. Revenue generated from the sale of snook permits shall be used exclusively for programs to benefit the snook population.
- (d) An annual crawfish permit for a resident or nonresident to take or possess any crawfish for recreational purposes from any waters of the state is \$2. Revenue generated from the sale of crawfish permits shall be used exclusively for programs to benefit the crawfish population.
  - A \$5 fee is imposed for each of the following permits: (e)
- 1. An annual archery season permit for a resident or nonresident to hunt within the state during any archery season authorized by the commission.
- 2. An annual crossbow season permit for a resident or nonresident to hunt within the state during any crossbow season authorized by the commission.
- 3. An annual muzzle-loading gun season permit for a resident or nonresident to hunt within the state during any with a muzzle-loading gun season is \$5. Hunting with a muzzle loading

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Amendment No. 1 (for drafter's use only) gun is limited to game seasons in which hunting with a modern firearm is not authorized by the commission.

- (f) An annual archery permit for a resident or nonresident to hunt within the state with a bow and arrow is \$5. Hunting with an archery permit is limited to those game seasons in which hunting with a firearm is not authorized by the commission.
- (f) (g) A special use permit for a resident or nonresident to participate in limited entry hunting or fishing activities as authorized by commission rule shall not exceed \$100 per day or \$250 per week. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, there are no exclusions, exceptions, or exemptions from this permit fee. In addition to the permit fee, the commission may charge each special use permit applicant a nonrefundable application fee not to exceed \$10.
- (g) (h) 1. A management area permit for a resident or nonresident to hunt on, fish on, or otherwise use for outdoor recreational purposes land owned, leased, or managed by the commission, or by the state for the use and benefit of the commission, shall not exceed \$25 per year.
- 2. Permit fees for short-term use of land that is owned, leased, or managed by the commission may be established by rule of the commission for activities on such lands. Such permits may be in lieu of, or in addition to, the annual management area permit authorized in subparagraph 1.
- Other than for hunting or fishing, the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply on any lands not owned by the commission, unless the commission has obtained the written consent of the owner or primary custodian of such lands.
- (h) (i) 1. A recreational user permit is required to hunt on, fish on, or otherwise use for outdoor recreational purposes land leased by the commission from private nongovernmental

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owners, except for those lands located directly north of the Apalachicola National Forest, east of the Ochlocknee River until the point the river meets the dam forming Lake Talquin, and south of the closest federal highway. The fee for a recreational user permit shall be based upon the economic compensation desired by the landowner, game population levels, desired hunter density, and administrative costs. The permit fee shall be set by commission rule on a per-acre basis. The recreational user permit fee, less administrative costs of up to \$25 per permit, shall be remitted to the landowner as provided in the lease agreement for each area.

- 2. One minor dependent, 16 years of age or younger, may hunt under the supervision of the permittee and is exempt from the recreational user permit requirements. The spouse and dependent children of a permittee are exempt from the recreational user permit requirements when engaged in outdoor recreational activities other than hunting and when accompanied by a permittee. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, no other exclusions, exceptions, or exemptions from the recreational user permit fee are authorized.
  - (11) RESIDENT LIFETIME HUNTING LICENSES. --
- (a) Lifetime hunting licenses are available to residents only, as follows, for:
  - 1. Persons 4 years of age or younger, for a fee of \$200.
- 2. Persons 5 years of age or older, but under 13 years of age, for a fee of \$350.
  - 3. Persons 13 years of age or older, for a fee of \$500.
- (b) The following activities are authorized by the purchase of a lifetime hunting license:

Taking, or attempting to take or possess, game

consistent with the state and federal laws and regulations and

rules of the commission in effect at the time of the taking.

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- 2. All activities authorized by a muzzle-loading gun season permit, a crossbow season permit, a turkey permit, an archery season permit, a Florida waterfowl permit, and a management area permit, excluding fishing.
  - (12) RESIDENT LIFETIME SPORTSMAN'S LICENSES.--
- (a) Lifetime sportsman's licenses are available to residents only, as follows, for:
  - 1. Persons 4 years of age or younger, for a fee of \$400.
- 2. Persons 5 years of age or older, but under 13 years of age, for a fee of \$700.
  - 3. Persons 13 years of age or older, for a fee of \$1,000.
- (b) The following activities are authorized by the purchase of a lifetime sportsman's license:
- 1. Taking, or attempting to take or possess, freshwater and saltwater fish, and game, consistent with the state and federal laws and regulations and rules of the commission in effect at the time of taking.
- 2. All activities authorized by a management area permit, a muzzle-loading gun <a href="season">season</a> permit, a crossbow season permit, a turkey permit, an archery <a href="season">season</a> permit, a Florida waterfowl permit, a snook permit, and a crawfish permit.
- (16) PROHIBITED LICENSES OR PERMITS. -- A person may not make, forge, or counterfeit a license or permit required under this section, except for those persons authorized by the commission to make or reproduce such a license or permit. A person may not knowingly possess a forgery, counterfeit, or unauthorized reproduction of such a license or permit. A person

who violates this subsection commits a Level Four violation under s. 372.83.

game, freshwater fish, saltwater fish, or fur-bearing animals within this state if a license issued to such person as required under this section or a privilege granted to such person under s. 372.562 is suspended or revoked. A person who violates this subsection commits a Level Three violation under s. 372.83.

Section 15. Subsection (5) of section 372.5704, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

372.5704 Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission license program for tarpon; fees; penalties.--

(5) Any individual including a taxidermist who possesses a tarpon which does not have a tag securely attached as required by this section commits a Level Two violation under s. 372.83 shall be subject to penalties as prescribed in s. 370.021. Provided, however, a taxidermist may remove the tag during the process of mounting a tarpon. The removed tag shall remain with the fish during any subsequent storage or shipment.

Section 16. Section 372.571, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

372.571 Expiration of licenses and permits.—Each license or permit issued under this chapter must be dated when issued. Each license or permit issued under this chapter remains valid for 12 months after the date of issuance, except for a lifetime license issued pursuant to s. 372.57 which is valid from the date of issuance until the death of the individual to whom the license is issued unless otherwise revoked in accordance with s. 372.99, or a 5-year license issued pursuant to s. 372.57 which is valid for 5 consecutive years from the date of purchase unless otherwise revoked in accordance with s. 372.99, or a

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license issued pursuant to s. 372.57(5)(a), (b), (c), or (f) or (8)(f)(8)(g) or (g)(h)2., which is valid for the period specified on the license. A resident lifetime license or a resident 5-year license that has been purchased by a resident of this state and who subsequently resides in another state shall be honored for activities authorized by that license.

Section 17. Section 372.5717, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 372.5717 Hunter safety course; requirements; penalty.--
- (1) This section may be cited as the Senator Joe Carlucci Hunter Safety Act.
- (2) (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), a person born on or after June 1, 1975, may not be issued a license to take wild animal life with the use of a firearm, gun, bow, or crossbow in this state without having first successfully completed a hunter safety course as provided in this section, and without having in his or her personal possession a hunter safety certification card, as provided in this section.
- (b) A person born on or after June 1, 1975, who has not successfully completed a hunter safety course may apply to the commission for a special authorization to hunt under supervision. The special authorization for supervised hunting shall be designated on any license or permit required under this chapter for a person to take game or fur-bearing animals, and shall be valid for not more than 1 year. A special authorization for supervised hunting may not be issued more than once to the person applying for such authorization. A person issued a license with a special authorization to hunt under supervision must hunt under the supervision of, and in the presence of, a person 21 years or age or older who is licensed to hunt pursuant

to s. 372.57 or who is exempt from licensing requirements or eligible for a free license pursuant to s. 372.562.

- (3) The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission shall institute and coordinate a statewide hunter safety course that which must be offered in every county and consist of not less than 12 hours nor more than 16 hours of instruction including, but not limited to, instruction in the competent and safe handling of firearms, conservation, and hunting ethics.
- (4) The commission shall issue a permanent hunter safety certification card to each person who successfully completes the hunter safety course. The commission shall maintain records of hunter safety certification cards issued and shall establish procedures for replacing lost or destroyed cards.
- (5) A hunter safety certification card issued by a wildlife agency of another state, or any Canadian province, which shows that the holder of the card has successfully completed a hunter safety course approved by the commission is an acceptable substitute for the hunter safety certification card issued by the commission.
- (6) All persons subject to the requirements of subsection (2) must have in their personal possession, proof of compliance with this section, while taking or attempting to take wildlife with the use of a firearm, gun, bow, or crossbow and must, unless the requirement to complete a hunter safety course is deferred pursuant to this section, display a valid hunter safety certification card to county tax collectors or their subagents in order to purchase a Florida hunting license. After the issuance of such a license, the license itself shall serve as proof of compliance with this section. A holder of a lifetime license whose license does not indicate on the face of the license that a hunter safety course has been completed must have

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64 in his or her personal possession a hunter safety certification card, as provided by this section, while attempting to take wild animal life with the use of a firearm, gun, bow, or crossbow.

- (7) The hunter safety requirements of this section do not apply to persons for whom licenses are not required under s. 372.562(2).
- (8) A person who violates this section shall be cited for a <u>Level One violation as classified in s. 372.83 and shall be punished noncriminal infraction, punishable</u> as provided in <u>s.</u> 372.83 <u>s. 372.711</u>.

Section 18. Section 372.573, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

372.573 Management area permit revenues.—The commission shall expend the revenue generated from the sale of the management area permit as provided for in  $\underline{s.\ 372.57(8)(g)}\ \underline{s.}\ 372.57(8)(h)$  or that pro rata portion of any license that includes management area privileges as provided for in  $\underline{s.\ 372.57(4)(h)}$ , (i), and (j) for the lease, management, and protection of lands for public hunting, fishing, and other outdoor recreation.

Section 19. Section 372.83, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

(Substantial rewording of section. See

- s. 372.83, F.S., for present text.)
- 372.83 Penalties and violations; civil penalties for noncriminal infractions; criminal penalties; suspension and forfeiture of licenses and permits.--
- (1) (a) LEVEL ONE VIOLATIONS. -- A person commits a Level One violation if he or she violates any of the following provisions:
- 1. Rules or orders of the commission relating to the filing of reports or other documents required to be filed by

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persons who hold recreational licenses and permits issued by the commission.

- 2. Rules or orders of the commission relating to quota hunt permits, daily use permits, hunting zone assignments, camping, alcoholic beverages, vehicles, and check stations within wildlife management areas or other areas managed by the commission.
- 3. Rules or orders of the commission relating to daily use permits, alcoholic beverages, swimming, possession of firearms, operation of vehicles, and watercraft speed within fish management areas managed by the commission.
- 4. Rules or orders of the commission relating to vessel size or specifying motor restrictions on specified water bodies.
- 5. Section 370.063, providing for special recreational crawfish licenses.
- 6. Subsections (1) through (15) of s. 372.57, providing for recreational licenses to hunt, fish, and trap.
- 7. Section 372.5717, providing hunter safety course requirements.
- 8. Section 372.988, prohibiting deer hunting unless required clothing is worn.
- (b) A person who commits a Level One violation commits a noncriminal infraction and shall be cited to appear before the county court.
- (c)1. The civil penalty for committing a Level One violation involving the license and permit requirements of s.

  372.57 is \$50, plus the cost of the license or permit if the person cited has not previously committed a Level One violation.
- 2. The civil penalty for committing a Level One violation involving the license and permit requirements of s. 372.57 is



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\$250, plus the cost of the license or permit if the person cited has previously committed a Level One violation.

- (d)1. The civil penalty for any other Level One violation is \$50 if the person cited has not previously committed a Level One violation.
- 2. The civil penalty for any other Level One violation is \$250 if the person cited has previously committed a Level One violation.
- (e) A person cited for a Level One violation shall sign and accept a citation to appear before the county court. The issuing officer may indicate on the citation the time and location of the scheduled hearing and shall indicate the applicable civil penalty.
- (f) A person cited for a Level One violation may pay the civil penalty by mail or in person within 30 days after receipt of the citation. If the civil penalty is paid, the person shall be deemed to have admitted committing the Level One violation and to have waived his or her right to a hearing before the county court. Such admission may not be used as evidence in any other proceedings except to determine the appropriate fine for any subsequent violations.
- (g) A person who refuses to accept a citation, who fails to pay the civil penalty for a Level One violation, or who fails to appear before a county court as required commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (h) A person who elects to appear before the county court or who is required to appear before the county court shall be deemed to have waived the limitations on civil penalties provided under paragraph (c). After a hearing, the county court shall determine if a Level One violation has been committed, and

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- 1126 if so, may impose a civil penalty of not less than \$50 for a
- 1127 first-time violation, and not more than \$500 for subsequent
- 1128 violations. A person found guilty of committing a Level One
- 1129 violation may appeal that finding to the circuit court. The
- violation may appear that rinaring to the oriotate odder.
- 1130 commission of a violation must be proved beyond a reasonable
- 1131 doubt.
- (i) A person cited for violating the requirements of s.
- 1133 372.57 relating to personal possession of a license or permit
- may not be convicted if, prior to or at the time of a county
- 1135 court hearing, the person produces the required license or
- 1136 permit for verification by the hearing officer or the court
- 1137 clerk. The license or permit must have been valid at the time
- 1138 the person was cited. The clerk or hearing officer may assess a
- 1139 \$5 fee for costs under this paragraph.
- 1140 (2)(a) LEVEL TWO VIOLATIONS. -- A person commits a Level Two
- 1141 violation if he or she violates any of the following provisions:
- 1. Rules or orders of the commission relating to season or
- time periods for the taking of wildlife, freshwater fish, or
- 1144 saltwater fish.
- 2. Rules or orders of the commission establishing bag,
- 1146 possession, or size limits or restricting methods of taking
- 1147 wildlife, freshwater fish, or saltwater fish.
- 3. Rules or orders of the commission prohibiting access or
- otherwise relating to access to wildlife management areas or
- other areas managed by the commission.
- 1151 4. Rules or orders of the commission relating to the
- feeding of wildlife, freshwater fish, or saltwater fish.
- 5. Rules or orders of the commission relating to landing
- 1154 requirements for freshwater fish or saltwater fish.

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1155	6. Rules or orders of the commission relating to
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1157	sanctuaries.

- 7. Rules or orders of the commission relating to tagging requirements for game and fur-bearing animals.
- 8. Rules or orders of the commission relating to the use of dogs for the taking of game.
- 9. Rules or orders of the commission which are not otherwise classified.
- 10. All prohibitions in chapter 370 which are not otherwise classified.
- 11. Section 370.028, prohibiting the violation of or noncompliance with commission rules.
  - 12. Subsection 370.021(6) prohibiting the sale, purchase, harvest, or attempted harvest of any saltwater product with intent to sell.
  - 13. Section 370.08, prohibiting the obstruction of waterways with net gear.
  - 14. Section 370.1105, prohibiting the unlawful use of finfish traps.
  - 15. Section 370.1121, prohibiting the unlawful taking of bonefish.
  - 16. Paragraphs 370.13(2)(a) and (b), prohibiting the possession or use of stone crab traps without trap tags and theft of trap contents or gear.
  - 17. Paragraph 370.135(2)(c), prohibiting the theft of blue crab trap contents or trap gear.
- 1182 18. Paragraph 370.142 (2)(c), prohibiting the possession

  1183 or use of spiny lobster traps without trap tags or certificates

  1184 and theft of trap contents or trap gear.

1185	19.	. Section	37	2.5704,	prohibiting	the	possession	of	tarpon
1186	without	purchasing	Ţ a	tarpon	tag.				

- 20. Section 372.667, prohibiting the feeding or enticement of alligators or crocodiles.
- 21. Section 372.705, prohibiting the intentional harassment of hunters, fishers, or trappers.
- (b) 1. A person who commits a Level Two violation but who has not been convicted of a Level Two or higher violation within the past 3 years commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- 2. Unless the stricter penalties in subparagraph 3. or subparagraph 4. apply, a person who commits a Level Two violation within 3 years after a previous conviction for a Level Two or higher violation commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, with a minimum mandatory fine of \$250.
- 3. Unless the stricter penalties in subparagraph 4. apply, a person who commits a Level Two violation within 5 years after two previous convictions for a Level Two or higher violation, commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, with a minimum mandatory fine of \$500 and a suspension of any recreational license or permit issued under s. 372.57 for 1 year. Such suspension shall include the suspension of the privilege to obtain such license or permit and the suspension of the ability to exercise any privilege granted under any exemption in s. 372.562.
- 4. A person who commits a Level Two violation within 10 years after three previous convictions for a Level Two or higher violation commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, with a minimum mandatory fine of \$750 and a suspension of any recreational

# HOUSE AMENDMENT FOR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE PURPOSES Amendment No. 1 (for drafter's use only)

- license or permit issued under s. 372.57 for 3 years. Such suspension shall include the suspension of the privilege to obtain such license or permit and the suspension of the ability to exercise any privilege granted under any exemption in s. 372.562.
- 1221 (3) (a) LEVEL THREE VIOLATIONS.--A person commits a Level
  1222 Three violation if he or she violates any of the following
  1223 provisions:
  - 1. Rules or orders of the commission prohibiting the sale of saltwater fish.
    - 2. Subsection 370.021(2), establishing major violations.
  - 3. Subsection 370.021(4), prohibiting the possession of certain finfish in excess of recreational or commercial daily bag limits.
  - 4. Section 370.081, prohibiting the illegal importation or possession of exotic marine plants or animals.
    - 5. Section 372.26, prohibiting the importation of freshwater fish.
    - 6. Section 372.265, prohibiting the importation of nonindigenous species of the animal kingdom without a permit issued by the commission.
    - 7. Subsection 372.57(17), prohibiting the taking of game, freshwater fish, or saltwater fish while a required license is suspended or revoked.
    - 8. Section 372.662, prohibiting the illegal sale or possession of alligators.
    - 9. Section 372.99(1), (3), and (6), prohibiting the illegal taking and possession of deer and wild turkey.
  - 10. Section 372.9903, prohibiting the possession and transportation of commercial quantities of freshwater game fish.

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- 1246 (b) 1. A person who commits a Level Three violation but who

  1247 has not been convicted of a Level Three or higher violation

  1248 within the past 10 years, commits a misdemeanor of the first

  1249 degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
  - 2. A person who commits a Level Three violation within 10 years after a previous conviction for a Level Three or higher violation, commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, with a minimum mandatory fine of \$750 and a suspension of any recreational license or permit issued under s. 372.57 for the remainder of the period for which the license or permit was issued up to 3 years. If the recreational license or permit being suspended was an annual license or permit, any privileges under s. 372.57 may not be acquired for a 3-year period following the date of the violation.
  - 3. A person who commits a violation of s. 372.57(17) shall receive a mandatory fine of \$1,000. Any privileges under s.

    372.57 may not be acquired for a 5-year period following the date of the violation.
  - (4) (a) LEVEL FOUR VIOLATIONS. -- A person commits a Level Four violation if he or she violates any of the following provisions:
  - 1. Paragraph 370.13(2)(c), prohibiting the willful molestation of stone crab gear; the illegal trade, sale, or supply of stone crab trap tags or certificates; the unlawful reproduction or possession of stone crab trap tags or certificates; or the unlawful harvest of stone crabs.
  - 2. Section 370.135, prohibiting the willful molestation of blue crab gear.
  - 3. Subsection 370.14(4), prohibiting the willful molestation of crawfish gear.

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- 4. Subparagraph 370.142(2)(c)5., prohibiting the unlawful reproduction of spiny lobster trap tags or certificates.
- 5. Subsection 372.57(16), prohibiting the making, forging, counterfeiting, or reproduction of a recreational license or possession of same without authorization from the commission.
- 6. Subsection 372.99(5), prohibiting the sale of illegally-taken deer or wild turkey.
- 7. Section 372.99022, prohibiting the molestation or theft of freshwater gear.
- (b) A person who commits a Level Four violation commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (5) VIOLATIONS OF CHAPTER. -- Except as provided in this chapter:
- (a) A person who commits a violation of any provision of this chapter commits, for the first offense, a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (b) A person who is convicted of a second or subsequent violation of any provision of this chapter commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (6) SUSPENSION OR FORFEITURE OF LICENSE. -- The court may order the suspension or forfeiture of any license or permit issued under this chapter to a person who is found quilty of committing a violation of this chapter.
- (7) CONVICTION DEFINED. -- As used in this section, the term "conviction" means any judicial disposition other than acquittal or dismissal.
- Section 20. Section 372.935, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

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1308	372.935	Captive	wildlife;	penalties	for	violations

- 1309 (1) (a) NONCRIMINAL INFRACTIONS. -- A person commits a

  1310 noncriminal infraction if he or she violates any of the

  1311 following provisions:
  - 1. Rules or orders of the commission requiring a no-cost permit to possess captive wildlife for personal use.
  - 2. Rules or orders of the commission requiring that persons who are licensed to possess captive wildlife file reports or other documents.
  - (b) A person cited for committing a noncriminal infraction under this section shall be cited to appear before the county court. The civil penalty for a person found guilty of committing a noncriminal violation under this section is \$50, and the provisions of s. 372.83(1)(e)-(i) apply under this subsection.
  - (2) MISDEMEANORS.--A person commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, for violating any of the following provisions:
  - (a) Rules or orders of the commission which require the payment of a fee for a person to obtain a permit to possess captive wildlife.
  - (b) Rules or orders of the commission which require the maintenance of records relating to captive wildlife.
  - (c) Rules or orders of the commission relating to captive wildlife which are not specified in subsection (1).
  - (d) Section 372.86, prohibiting the possession or exhibition of poisonous or venomous reptiles without a license or permit.
  - (e) Section 372.88, prohibiting the exhibition of poisonous or venomous reptiles without posting a bond.

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- (f) Section 372.89, prohibiting the possession or exhibition of poisonous or venomous reptiles in an unsafe manner.
- (g) Section 372.90, prohibiting the transportation of poisonous or venomous reptiles in an unsafe manner.
- (h) Section 372.901, prohibiting the penning or caging of poisonous or venomous reptiles in an unsafe manner.
- (i) Section 372.91, prohibiting certain persons from opening containers housing poisonous or venomous reptiles.
- (j) Section 372.921, prohibiting the exhibition or sale of wildlife.
- (k) Section 372.922, prohibiting the personal possession of wildlife.

Section 21. Section 372.26, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

372.26 Imported fish.--

- No person shall import into the state or place in any of the fresh waters of the state any freshwater fish of any species without having first obtained a permit from the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. The commission is authorized to issue or deny such a permit upon the completion of studies of the species made by it to determine any detrimental effect the species might have on the ecology of the state.
- A person who violates this section commits a Level Three violation under s. 372.83 Persons in violation of this section shall be quilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 22. Section 372.265, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

372.265 Regulation of foreign animals. --

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- (1) It is unlawful to import for sale or use, or to release within this state, any species of the animal kingdom not indigenous to Florida without having obtained a permit to do so from the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.
- The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission is authorized to issue or deny such a permit upon the completion of studies of the species made by it to determine any detrimental effect the species might have on the ecology of the state.
- (3) A person Persons in violation of this section commits a Level Three violation under s. 372.83 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- Section 23. Subsection (2) of section 372.661, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 372.661 Private hunting preserve license fees; exception. --
- A commercial hunting preserve license, which shall exempt patrons of licensed preserves from the license and permit requirements of s. 372.57(4)(c), (d), (f), (h), (i), and (j); (5) (f) and (g); (8) (a), (b), and (e), and (f); (9) (a) 2.; (11); and (12) while hunting on the licensed preserve property, shall be \$500. Such commercial hunting preserve license shall be available only to those private hunting preserves licensed pursuant to this section which are operated exclusively for commercial purposes, which are open to the public, and for which a uniform fee is charged to patrons for hunting privileges.
- Section 24. Section 372.662, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 372.662 Unlawful sale, possession, or transporting of alligators or alligator skins. -- Whenever the sale, possession, or transporting of alligators or alligator skins is prohibited

by any law of this state, or by the rules, regulations, or orders of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission adopted pursuant to s. 9, Art. IV of the State Constitution, the sale, possession, or transporting of alligators or alligator skins is a <a href="Level Three violation under s. 372.83">Level Three violation under s. 372.83</a> misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 25. Section 372.667, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

372.667 Feeding or enticement of alligators or crocodiles unlawful; penalty.--

- (1) No person shall intentionally feed, or entice with feed, any wild American alligator (Alligator mississippiensis) or American crocodile (Crocodylus acutus). However, the provisions of this section shall not apply to:
- (a) Those persons feeding alligators or crocodiles maintained in protected captivity for educational, scientific, commercial, or recreational purposes.
- (b) Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission personnel, persons licensed or otherwise authorized by the commission, or county or municipal animal control personnel when relocating alligators or crocodiles by baiting or enticement.
- (2) For the purposes of this section, the term "maintained in protected captivity" means held in captivity under a permit issued by the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission pursuant to s. 372.921 or s. 372.922.
- (3) Any person who violates this section <u>commits a Level</u>

  <u>Two violation under s. 372.83</u> is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s.

  775.083.

Section 26. Section 372.705, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1430 372.705 Harassment of hunters, trappers, or fishers.--

- (1) A person may not intentionally, within a publicly or privately owned wildlife management or fish management area or on any state-owned water body:
- (a) Interfere with or attempt to prevent the lawful taking of fish, game, or nongame animals by another.
- (b) Attempt to disturb fish, game, or nongame animals or attempt to affect their behavior with the intent to prevent their lawful taking by another.
- (2) Any person who violates this section commits a Level Two violation under s. 372.83 subsection (1) is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 27. Section 372.988, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

372.988 Required clothing for persons hunting deer.--It is a Level One violation under s. 372.83 unlawful for any person to hunt deer, or for any person to accompany another person hunting deer, during the open season for the taking of deer on public lands unless each person shall wear a total of at least 500 square inches of daylight fluorescent orange material as an outer garment. Such clothing shall be worn above the waistline and may include a head covering. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any person hunting deer with a bow and arrow during seasons restricted to hunting with a bow and arrow.

Section 28. Subsection (1) of section 372.99022, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

372.99022 Illegal molestation of or theft from freshwater fishing gear.--

(1) (a) Any person, firm, or corporation that willfully molests any authorized and lawfully permitted freshwater fishing

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gear belonging to another without the express written consent of the owner commits a <u>Level Four violation under s. 372.83 felony</u> of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. Any written consent must be available for immediate inspection.

Any person, firm, or corporation that willfully removes the contents of any authorized and lawfully permitted freshwater fishing gear belonging to another without the express written consent of the owner commits a Level Four violation under s. 372.83 felony of the third degree, punishable as <del>provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084</del>. Any written consent must be available for immediate inspection.

A person, firm, or corporation that receives a citation for a violation of this subsection is prohibited, immediately upon receipt of such citation and until adjudicated or convicted of a felony under this subsection, from transferring any endorsements.

Section 29. Section 372.99, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

Illegal taking and possession of deer and wild turkey; evidence; penalty. --

Whoever takes or kills any deer or wild turkey, or possesses a freshly killed deer or wild turkey, during the closed season prescribed by law or by the rules and regulations of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, or whoever takes or attempts to take any deer or wild turkey by the use of gun and light in or out of closed season, commits a Level Three violation under s. 372.83 is quilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, and shall forfeit any license or permit issued to her

or him under the provisions of this chapter. No license shall be issued to such person for a period of 3 years following any such violation on the first offense. Any person guilty of a second or subsequent violation shall be permanently ineligible for issuance of a license or permit thereafter.

- (2) The display or use of a light in a place where deer might be found and in a manner capable of disclosing the presence of deer, together with the possession of firearms or other weapons customarily used for the taking of deer, between 1 hour after sunset and 1 hour before sunrise, shall be prima facie evidence of an intent to violate the provisions of subsection (1). This subsection does not apply to an owner or her or his employee when patrolling or inspecting the land of the owner, provided the employee has satisfactory proof of employment on her or his person.
- (3) Whoever takes or kills any doe deer; fawn or baby deer; or deer, whether male or female, which does not have one or more antlers at least 5 inches in length, except as provided by law or the rules of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, during the open season prescribed by the rules of the commission, commits a Level Three violation under 372.83 is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, and may be required to forfeit any license or permit issued to such person for a period of 3 years following any such violation on the first offense. Any person guilty of a second or subsequent violation shall be permanently ineligible for issuance of a license or permit thereafter.
- (4) Any person who cultivates agricultural crops may apply to the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission for a permit to take or kill deer on land which that person is currently

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cultivating. When said person can show, to the satisfaction of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, that such taking or killing of deer is justified because of damage to the person's crops caused by deer, the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission may issue a limited permit to the applicant to take or kill deer without being in violation of subsection (1) or subsection (3).

- (5) Whoever possesses for sale or sells deer or wild turkey taken in violation of this chapter or the rules and regulations of the commission commits a Level Four violation under s. 372.83 is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (6) Any person who enters upon private property and shines lights upon such property, without the express permission of the owner of the property and with the intent to take deer by utilizing such shining lights, commits a Level Three violation under s. 372.83 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 30. Subsection (1) of section 372.9903, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

372.9903 Illegal possession or transportation of freshwater game fish in commercial quantities; penalty.--

(1) Whoever possesses, moves, or transports any black bass, bream, speckled perch, or other freshwater game fish in commercial quantities in violation of law or the rules of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission commits a Level Three violation under s. 372.83 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 31. Section 372.831, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

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372.831 Wildlife Violators Compact Act. -- The Wildlife Violators Compact is created and entered into with all other jurisdictions legally joining therein in the form substantially as follows:

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#### ARTICLE I

# Findings and Purpose

- (1) The participating states find that:
- (a) Wildlife resources are managed in trust by the respective states for the benefit of all residents and visitors.
- (b) The protection of the wildlife resources of a state is materially affected by the degree of compliance with state statutes, laws, regulations, ordinances, and administrative rules relating to the management of such resources.
- (c) The preservation, protection, management, and restoration of wildlife contributes immeasurably to the aesthetic, recreational, and economic aspects of such natural resources.
- (d) Wildlife resources are valuable without regard to political boundaries; therefore, every person should be required to comply with wildlife preservation, protection, management, and restoration laws, ordinances, and administrative rules and regulations of the participating states as a condition precedent to the continuance or issuance of any license to hunt, fish, trap, or possess wildlife.
- (e) Violation of wildlife laws interferes with the management of wildlife resources and may endanger the safety of persons and property.



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- (f) The mobility of many wildlife law violators necessitates the maintenance of channels of communication among the various states.
- (g) In most instances, a person who is cited for a wildlife violation in a state other than his or her home state is:
- 1. Required to post collateral or a bond to secure appearance for a trial at a later date;
- 2. Taken into custody until the collateral or bond is posted; or
  - 3. Taken directly to court for an immediate appearance.
- (h) The purpose of the enforcement practices set forth in paragraph (g) is to ensure compliance with the terms of a wildlife citation by the cited person who, if permitted to continue on his or her way after receiving the citation, could return to his or her home state and disregard his or her duty under the terms of the citation.
- (i) In most instances, a person receiving a wildlife citation in his or her home state is permitted to accept the citation from the officer at the scene of the violation and immediately continue on his or her way after agreeing or being instructed to comply with the terms of the citation.
- (j) The practices described in paragraph (g) cause unnecessary inconvenience and, at times, a hardship for the person who is unable at the time to post collateral, furnish a bond, stand trial, or pay a fine, and thus is compelled to remain in custody until some alternative arrangement is made.
- (k) The enforcement practices described in paragraph (g) consume an undue amount of time of law enforcement agencies.
  - (2) It is the policy of the participating states to:

	(a)	Promote	compli	ance	with	the	st	atut	<u>es, la</u>	aws,	
ordin	ances	, regul	ations,	and	admir	nist	rat	ive	rules	relati	ng to
the m	ianage	ement of	wildli	fe re	esour	ces	in	thei	r res	pective	states.

- (b) Recognize a suspension of the wildlife license privileges of any person whose license privileges have been suspended by a participating state and treat such suspension as if it had occurred in each respective state.
- (c) Allow a violator, except as provided in subsection (2) of Article III, to accept a wildlife citation and, without delay, proceed on his or her way, whether or not the violator is a resident of the state in which the citation was issued, if the violator's home state is party to this compact.
- (d) Report to the appropriate participating state, as provided in the compact manual, any conviction recorded against any person whose home state was not the issuing state.
- (e) Allow the home state to recognize and treat convictions recorded against its residents, which convictions occurred in a participating state, as though they had occurred in the home state.
- (f) Extend cooperation to its fullest extent among the participating states for enforcing compliance with the terms of a wildlife citation issued in one participating state to a resident of another participating state.
- (g) Maximize the effective use of law enforcement personnel and information.
- (h) Assist court systems in the efficient disposition of wildlife violations.
  - (3) The purpose of this compact is to:
- (a) Provide a means through which participating states may join in a reciprocal program to effectuate the policies enumerated in subsection (2) in a uniform and orderly manner.

(b) Provide for the fair and impartial treatment of

wildlife violators operating within participating states in

recognition of the violator's right to due process and the

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ARTICLE II
Definitions

# As used in this compact, the term:

sovereign status of a participating state.

- (1) "Citation" means any summons, complaint, summons and complaint, ticket, penalty assessment, or other official document issued to a person by a wildlife officer or other peace officer for a wildlife violation which contains an order requiring the person to respond.
- (2) "Collateral" means any cash or other security deposited to secure an appearance for trial in connection with the issuance by a wildlife officer or other peace officer of a citation for a wildlife violation.
- (3) "Compliance" with respect to a citation means the act of answering a citation through an appearance in a court or tribunal, or through the payment of fines, costs, and surcharges, if any.
- (4) "Conviction" means a conviction, including any court conviction, for any offense related to the preservation, protection, management, or restoration of wildlife which is prohibited by state statute, law, regulation, ordinance, or administrative rule that results in suspension or revocation of a license. The term also includes the forfeiture of any bail, bond, or other security deposited to secure appearance by a person charged with having committed any such offense, the

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payment of a penalty assessment, a plea of nolo contendere, or the imposition of a deferred or suspended sentence by the court.

- (5) "Court" means a court of law, including magistrate's court and the justice of the peace court.
  - (6) "Home state" means the state of primary residence of a person.
  - (7) "Issuing state" means the participating state that issues a wildlife citation to the violator.
  - document that conveys to the person to whom it was issued the privilege of pursuing, possessing, or taking any wildlife regulated by statute, law, regulation, ordinance, or administrative rule of a participating state; any privilege to obtain such license, permit, or other public document; or any statutory exemption from the requirement to obtain such license, permit, or other public document. However, when applied to licenses issued by the State of Florida, only those licenses issued or privileges authorized pursuant to s. 372.561, s. 372.562, or s. 372.57 shall be considered licenses.
  - (9) "Licensing authority" means the department or division within each participating state which is authorized by law to issue or approve licenses or permits to hunt, fish, trap, or possess wildlife.
  - (10) "Participating state" means any state that enacts legislation to become a member of this wildlife compact.
  - (11) "Personal recognizance" means an agreement by a person made at the time of issuance of the wildlife citation that such person will comply with the terms of the citation.
  - (12) "State" means any state, territory, or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Provinces of Canada, and other countries.

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- (13) "Suspension" means any revocation, denial, or withdrawal of any or all license privileges, including the privilege to apply for, purchase, or exercise the benefits conferred by any license.
- (14) "Terms of the citation" means those conditions and options expressly stated upon the citation.
- (15) "Wildlife" means all species of animals, including, but not limited to, mammals, birds, fish, reptiles, amphibians, mollusks, and crustaceans, which are defined as "wildlife" and are protected or otherwise regulated by statute, law, regulation, ordinance, or administrative rule in a participating state. Species included in the definition of "wildlife" vary from state to state and the determination of whether a species is "wildlife" for the purposes of this compact shall be based on local law.
- (16) "Wildlife law" means any statute, law, regulation, ordinance, or administrative rule developed and enacted for the management of wildlife resources and the uses thereof.
- (17) "Wildlife officer" means any individual authorized by a participating state to issue a citation for a wildlife violation.
- (18) "Wildlife violation" means any cited violation of a statute, law, regulation, ordinance, or administrative rule developed and enacted for the management of wildlife resources and the uses thereof.

#### ARTICLE III

#### Procedures for Issuing State

(1) When issuing a citation for a wildlife violation, a wildlife officer shall issue a citation to any person whose

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- primary residence is in a participating state in the same manner as though the person were a resident of the issuing state and shall not require such person to post collateral to secure appearance, subject to the exceptions noted in subsection (2), if the officer receives the recognizance of such person that he will comply with the terms of the citation.
- (2) Personal recognizance is acceptable if not prohibited by local law; by policy, procedure, or regulation of the issuing agency; or by the compact manual and if the violator provides adequate proof of identification to the wildlife officer.
- (3) Upon conviction or failure of a person to comply with the terms of a wildlife citation, the appropriate official shall report the conviction or failure to comply to the licensing authority of the participating state in which the wildlife citation was issued. The report shall be made in accordance with procedures specified by the issuing state and must contain information as specified in the compact manual as minimum requirements for effective processing by the home state.
- (4) Upon receipt of the report of conviction or noncompliance pursuant to subsection (3), the licensing authority of the issuing state shall transmit to the licensing authority of the home state of the violator the information in the form and content prescribed in the compact manual.

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#### ARTICLE IV

# Procedure for Home State

(1) Upon receipt of a report from the licensing authority of the issuing state reporting the failure of a violator to comply with the terms of a citation, the licensing authority of the home state shall notify the violator and shall initiate a

Amendment No. 1 (for drafter's use only)



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1796 <del>1</del>797 suspension action in accordance with the home state's suspension procedures and shall suspend the violator's license privileges until satisfactory evidence of compliance with the terms of the wildlife citation has been furnished by the issuing state to the home state licensing authority. Due-process safeguards shall be accorded.

- (2) Upon receipt of a report of conviction from the licensing authority of the issuing state, the licensing authority of the home state shall enter such conviction in its records and shall treat such conviction as though it occurred in the home state for purposes of the suspension of license privileges.
- (3) The licensing authority of the home state shall maintain a record of actions taken and shall make reports to issuing states as provided in the compact manual.

#### ARTICLE V

# Reciprocal Recognition of Suspension

- (1) Each participating state may recognize the suspension of license privileges of any person by any other participating state as though the violation resulting in the suspension had occurred in that state and would have been the basis for suspension of license privileges in that state.
- (2) Each participating state shall communicate suspension information to other participating states in the form and content contained in the compact manual.

#### ARTICLE VI

# Applicability of Other Laws

Amendment No. 1 (for drafter's use only)

Except as expressly required by provisions of this compact, this compact does not affect the right of any participating state to apply any of its laws relating to license privileges to any person or circumstance or to invalidate or prevent any agreement or other cooperative arrangement between a participating state and a nonparticipating state concerning the enforcement of wildlife laws.

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# ARTICLE VII

# Compact Administrator Procedures

- (1) For the purpose of administering the provisions of this compact and to serve as a governing body for the resolution of all matters relating to the operation of this compact, a board of compact administrators is established. The board shall be composed of one representative from each of the participating states to be known as the compact administrator. The compact administrator shall be appointed by the head of the licensing authority of each participating state and shall serve and be subject to removal in accordance with the laws of the state he or she represents. A compact administrator may provide for the discharge of his or her duties and the performance of his or her functions as a board member by an alternate. An alternate is not entitled to serve unless written notification of his or her identity has been given to the board.
- (2) Each member of the board of compact administrators shall be entitled to one vote. No action of the board shall be binding unless taken at a meeting at which a majority of the total number of the board's votes are cast in favor thereof. Action by the board shall be only at a meeting at which a majority of the participating states are represented.

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- (3) The board shall elect annually from its membership a chairman and vice chairman.
- (4) The board shall adopt bylaws not inconsistent with the provisions of this compact or the laws of a participating state for the conduct of its business and shall have the power to amend and rescind its bylaws.
- (5) The board may accept for any of its purposes and functions under this compact any and all donations and grants of moneys, equipment, supplies, materials, and services, conditional or otherwise, from any state, the United States, or any governmental agency, and may receive, use, and dispose of the same.
- (6) The board may contract with, or accept services or personnel from, any governmental or intergovernmental agency, individual, firm, corporation, or private nonprofit organization or institution.
- (7) The board shall formulate all necessary procedures and develop uniform forms and documents for administering the provisions of this compact. All procedures and forms adopted pursuant to board action shall be contained in a compact manual.

#### ARTICLE VIII

Entry into Compact and Withdrawal

- (1) This compact shall become effective at such time as it is adopted in substantially similar form by two or more states.
- (2) (a) Entry into the compact shall be made by resolution of ratification executed by the authorized officials of the applying state and submitted to the chairman of the board.

- (b) The resolution shall substantially be in the form and content as provided in the compact manual and must include the following:
- 1. A citation of the authority from which the state is empowered to become a party to this compact;
- 2. An agreement of compliance with the terms and provisions of this compact; and
- 3. An agreement that compact entry is with all states participating in the compact and with all additional states legally becoming a party to the compact.
- (c) The effective date of entry shall be specified by the applying state, but may not be less than 60 days after notice has been given by the chairman of the board of the compact administrators or by the secretariat of the board to each participating state that the resolution from the applying state has been received.
- in this compact by official written notice to each participating state, but withdrawal shall not become effective until 90 days after the notice of withdrawal is given. The notice must be directed to the compact administrator of each member state. The withdrawal of any state does not affect the validity of this compact as to the remaining participating states.

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# ARTICLE IX

#### Amendments to the Compact

(1) This compact may be amended from time to time.

Amendments shall be presented in resolution form to the chairman of the board of compact administrators and shall be initiated by one or more participating states.

Amendment No. 1 (for drafter's use only)

 (2) Adoption of an amendment shall require endorsement by all participating states and shall become effective 30 days after the date of the last endorsement.

. . . .

#### ARTICLE X

# Construction and Severability

This compact shall be liberally construed so as to effectuate the purposes stated herein. The provisions of this compact are severable and if any phrase, clause, sentence, or provision of this compact is declared to be contrary to the constitution of any participating state or of the United States, or if the applicability thereof to any government, agency, individual, or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of this compact shall not be affected thereby. If this compact is held contrary to the constitution of any participating state, the compact shall remain in full force and effect as to the remaining states and in full force and effect as to the participating state affected as to all severable matters.

Section 32. Section 372.8311, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

372.8311 Compact licensing and enforcement authority; administrative review.--

(1) For purposes of this chapter and the interstate
Wildlife Violators Compact, the Fish and Wildlife Conservation
Commission is the licensing authority for the State of Florida
and the commission shall enforce the interstate Wildlife
Violators Compact and shall do all things within the
commission's jurisdiction which are necessary to effectuate the
purposes and the intent of the compact. The commission may
execute a resolution of ratification to formalize the State of

Amendment No. 1 (for drafter's use only)

Florida's entry into the compact. Upon adoption of the Wildlife

Violators Compact, the commission may adopt rules to administer

1922 the provisions of the compact.

(2) Any act done or omitted pursuant to, or in enforcing, the provisions of this compact are subject to review in accordance with chapter 120, Florida Statutes. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, actions taken by another state or its courts shall not be reviewable.

Section 33. <u>Sections 372.711 and 372.912, Florida</u> Statutes, are repealed.

Section 34. This act shall take effect October 1, 2006.

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========= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ===========

Remove the entire title and insert:

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to fish and wildlife; amending s. 370.01, F.S.; defining the term "commercial harvester"; amending s. 370.021, F.S.; providing for base penalties; conforming penalty provisions for commercial harvesters; providing penalties for persons other than commercial harvesters; amending s. 370.028, F.S.; conforming penalty provisions; amending s. 370.061, F.S.; correcting a cross-reference; amending ss. 370.063, 370.08, 370.081, 370.1105, 370.1121, 370.13, 370.135, 370.14, and 370.142, F.S.; conforming penalty provisions for commercial harvesters; providing penalties for persons other than commercial harvesters; amending s. 372.57, F.S.; specifying seasonal recreational activities for which a license or permit is required; increasing fees for certain licenses to conform; providing a fee for a crossbow season permit; providing for crossbow season permits; providing penalties for the production,

# HOUSE AMENDMENT FOR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE PURPOSES Amendment No. 1 (for drafter's use only)

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possession, and use of fraudulent fishing and hunting licenses; providing penalties for the taking of game and fish with a suspended or revoked license; amending s. 372.5704, F.S.; conforming penalty provisions; amending ss. 372.571 and 372.573, F.S.; correcting crossreferences; amending s. 372.5717, F.S.; authorizing the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission to defer the hunter safety education course requirement for a specified time period and for a specified number of times; providing for a special authorization and conditions to hunt using a hunter safety education deferral; deleting the mandatory minimum number of instructional hours for persons required to take the hunter safety education course; providing an exemption for the display of hunter safety education certificates; providing penalties; amending s. 372.83, F.S.; revising the penalties for violations of rules, orders, and regulations of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission; creating penalties for recreational violations of certain saltwater fishing regulations established in ch. 370, F.S.; providing for court appearances in certain circumstances; providing for Level One, Level Two, Level Three, and Level Four offenses; providing for enhanced penalties for multiple violations; providing for suspension and revocation of licenses and permits, including exemptions from licensing and permit requirements; defining the term "conviction" for purposes of penalty provisions; creating s. 372.935, F.S.; providing penalties for violations involving captive wildlife and poisonous or venomous reptiles; specifying violations that constitute noncriminal infractions or second-degree misdemeanors; amending ss. 372.26, 372.265,

Amendment No. 1 (for drafter's use only)

372.661, 372.662, 372.667, 372.705, 372.988, 372.99022, 1982 372.99, and 372.9903, F.S.; conforming penalty provisions; 1983 creating s. 372.831, F.S.; creating the Wildlife Violators 1984 Compact; providing findings and purposes; providing 1985 definitions; providing procedures for states issuing 1986 citations for wildlife violations; providing requirements 1987 for the home state of a violator; providing for reciprocal 1988 recognition of a license suspension; providing procedures 1989 for administering the compact; providing for entry into 1990 and withdrawal from the compact; providing for 1991 construction of the compact and for severability; creating 1992 s. 372.832, F.S.; providing for enforcement of the compact 1993 by the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission; 1994 providing that a suspension under the compact is subject 1995 to limited review under ch. 120, F.S.; providing that 1996 actions taken by another state or its courts are not 1997 reviewable; repealing s. 372.711, F.S., relating to 1998 noncriminal infractions; repealing s. 372.912, F.S., 1999 relating to organized poisonous reptile hunts; providing 2000 an effective date. 2001

Bill No. HB 471

#### COUNCIL/COMMITTEE ACTION

ADOPTED	_	(Y/N)	
ADOPTED AS AMENDED	КT	(Y/N)	ADOPT
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION	X	(Y/N)	/ED
FAILED TO ADOPT		(Y/N)	
WITHDRAWN		(Y/N)	
OTHER			

Council/Committee hearing bill: Criminal Justice Committee Representative(s) Hasner offered the following:

Amendment to Strike-all Amendment (1) by Representative Troutman (with title amendment)

Between lines 1306-1350 insert:
Section 372.935 is created to read:
372.935. Captive wildlife penalties.

- (1) LEVEL ONE--Unless otherwise provided by law, the following classifications and penalties apply:
- (a) A person commits a Level One violation if she or he violates any of the following provisions:
- 1. Rules or orders of the commission requiring free permits or other authorizations to possess captive wildlife.
- 2. Rules or orders of the Commission relating to the filing of reports or other documents required of persons who are licensed to possess captive wildlife.
- 3. Rules or orders of the commission requiring permits to possess captive wildlife that a fee is charged for, when the person being charged was issued the permit and the permit has expired less than 1 year prior to the violation.

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22	(b) Any person cited for committing any offense classified
23	as a Level One violation commits a noncriminal infraction,
24	punishable as provided in this section.
25	(c) Any person cited for committing a noncriminal
26	infraction specified in paragraph (a) shall be cited to appear
27	before the county court. The civil penalty for any noncriminal
28	infraction is \$ 50 if the person cited has not previously been
29	found guilty of any level one violation and \$250 if the person
30	cited has previously been found guilty of any level one
31	violation, except as otherwise provided in this subsection; any
32	person cited for failing to have a required permit or license
33	shall pay an additional civil penalty in the amount of the
34	license fee required.
35	(d) Any person cited for an infraction under this
36	subsection may:
37	1. Post a bond, which shall be equal in amount to the
38	applicable civil penalty; or
39	2. Sign and accept a citation indicating a promise to appear
40	before the county court. The officer may indicate on the
41	citation the time and location of the scheduled hearing and
42	shall indicate the applicable civil penalty.
43	(e) Any person charged with a noncriminal infraction under
44	this subsection may:
45	1. Pay the civil penalty, either by mail or in person,
46	within 30 days after the date of receiving the citation; or
47	2. If the person has posted bond, forfeit bond by not
48	appearing at the designated time and location.
49	(f) If the person cited follows either of the procedures in
50	sub-paragraphs (e)1. or 2., he or she shall be deemed to have
51	admitted the infraction and to have waived his or her right to a
52	hearing on the issue of commission of the infraction. Such
<b>E</b> 3	admission shall not be used as evidence in any other proceedings

except to determine the appropriate fine for any subsequent 54

- 55 violations.
- 56 (q) Any person who willfully refuses to post a bond or
- accept and sign a summons is quilty of a misdemeanor of the 57
- second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 58
- 775.083. Any person who fails to pay the civil penalty specified 59
- in this subsection within 30 days after being cited for a 60
- 61 noncriminal infraction or to appear before the court pursuant to
- this subsection is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, 62
- 63 punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- 64 (h) Any person electing to appear before the county court
- 65 or who is required so to appear shall be deemed to have waived
- the limitations on the civil penalty specified in paragraph (c). 66
- The court, after a hearing, shall make a determination as to 67
- whether an infraction has been committed. If the commission of 68
- an infraction has been proven, the court may impose a civil 69
  - penalty not less than those amounts in paragraph (c) and not to
- exceed \$ 500. 71

- 72 (i) At a hearing under this chapter, the commission of a charged infraction must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt. 73
- (j) If a person is found by the hearing official to have 74 committed an infraction, she or he may appeal that finding to 75
- 76 the circuit court.
- 77 (2) LEVEL TWO. - Unless otherwise provided by law, the 78 following classifications and penalties apply:
- 79 (a) A person commits a Level Two violation if he or she 80 violates any of the following provisions:
- 1. Unless stated in subsection (1), rules or orders of the 81
- 82 Commission that require a person to pay a fee to obtain a permit
- 83 to possess captive wildlife or that require the maintenance of

### HOUSE AMENDMENT FOR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE PURPOSES Amendment No. 1a (for drafter's use only)

2. Rules or orders of the Commission relating to captive 85 wildlife not specified in subsections (1) or (3). 86 3. Rules or orders of the Commission which require housing 87 of wildlife in a safe manner when a violation results in an 88 escape of wildlife other than Class I wildlife. 89 4. Section 372.86, relating to possessing or exhibiting 90 91 reptiles. 5. Section 372.87, relating to licensing of reptiles. 92 6. Section 372.88, relating to bonding requirements for 93 exhibits. 94 7. Section 372.89, relating to housing requirements. 95 8. Section 372.90, relating to transportation. 96 9. Section 372.901, relating to inspection. 97 10. Section 372.91, relating to limitation of access to 98 99 reptiles. 11. Section 372.921, relating to exhibition or sale of 100 101 wildlife. 12. Section 372.922, relating to personal possession of 102 103 wildlife. (b) A person who commits any offense classified as a Level 104 Two violation, who has not been convicted of a violation that is 105 classified as Level Two or above within the past three years, is 106 quilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as 107 provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. 108 (c) Unless otherwise stated in this paragraph, a person 109 who commits any offense classified as a Level Two violation 110 within a three year period of any previous conviction of any 111 offense classified as level two violation or higher is guilty of 112 a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 113 775.082 or s. 775.083 with a minimum mandatory fine of \$250. 114 (d) Unless otherwise stated in this paragraph, a person who 115 commits any offense classified as a level two violation within a

## HOUSE AMENDMENT FOR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE PURPOSES Amendment No. 1a (for drafter's use only)

- five year period of any two previous convictions of offenses that are classified as level two violations or above is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083 with a minimum mandatory fine of \$500 and a suspension of all licenses issued under this chapter related to captive wildlife for 1 year.
- (e) A person who commits any offense classified as a Level Two violation within a ten year period of any three previous convictions of offenses classified as level two violations or above is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083 with a minimum mandatory fine of \$750 and a suspension of all licenses issued under this chapter related to captive wildlife for 3 years.
- (3) LEVEL THREE Unless otherwise provided by law, the following classifications and penalties apply.
- (a) A person is guilty of Level Three violation if he or she violates any of the following provisions:
- 1. Rules or orders of the Commission which require housing of wildlife in a safe manner when a violation results in an escape of Class I wildlife.
- 2. Rules or orders of the Commission related to captive wildlife when the violation results in serious bodily injury to another person by captive wildlife which consists of a physical condition that creates a substantial risk of death, serious personal disfigurement, or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ.
- 3. Rules or orders of the Commission relating to the use of gasoline or to other chemical or gaseous substances on wildlife.
- 4. Rules or orders of the Commission prohibiting the release of wildlife for which only conditional possession is allowed.

## HOUSE AMENDMENT FOR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE PURPOSES Amendment No. 1a (for drafter's use only)

148	5. Rules or orders of the Commission prohibiting knowingly
149	entering false information on an application for a license or
150	permit when the license or permit is to possess wildlife in
151	captivity.
152	6. Section 372.265, relating to illegal importation or
153	introduction of foreign wildlife.
154	(b) 1. A person who commits any offense classified as a
155	Level Three violation, who has not been convicted of a violation
156	that is classified as Level Three or above within the past ten
157	years, is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree,
158	punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
159	2. A person who commits any offense classified as a Level
160	Three violation within a ten year period of any previous
161	conviction of any offense classified as level three violation or
162	above is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable
163	as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083 with a minimum mandatory
164	fine of \$750 and a suspension of all licenses issued under this
165	chapter relating to captive wildlife for 3 years.
166	(4) LEVEL FOUR - Unless otherwise provided by law, the
167	following classifications and penalties apply.
168	(a) A person is guilty of Level Four violation if he or she
169	violates any of the following provisions:
170	1. Section 370.081, relating to the illegal importation and
171	possession of nonindigenous marine plants and animals.
172	2. Section 370.92, relating to release of reptiles of
173	concern.
174	3. Rules or orders of the Commission relating to the
175	importation, possession, or release of fish and wildlife for
176	which possession is prohibited.
177	(b) A person who commits any offense classified as a level
178	four violation is guilty of a felony of the third degree,
179	punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083 with a

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- permanent revocation of all licenses or permits to possess
- captive wildlife issued under this chapter.
- (5) Unless otherwise provided in this chapter, a person who violates any provision of this section is guilty, for the first offense, of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, and is guilty, for the second offense or any subsequent offense, of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (6) The court may order the suspension or revocation of any license or permit issued to a person to possess captive wildlife pursuant to this chapter, if that person commits a criminal offense specified in this section or a noncriminal infraction specified in this section.
- (7) For any purpose of this section, conviction means any judicial disposition other than acquittal or dismissal.
- (8) Nothing herein shall limit the commission from suspending or revoking any license to possess wildlife in captivity by administrative action in accordance with Chapter 120, Florida Statutes. For purposes of administrative action, a conviction of a criminal offense shall mean any judicial disposition other than acquittal or dismissal.

#### **COMMITTEE MEETING REPORT**

# Criminal Justice Committee 4/4/2006 10:15:00AM

Location: 404 HOB

**HB 1147**: Crimes Against Homeless Persons

X Favorable					
	Yea	Nay	No Vote	Absentee Yea	Absentee Nay
Sandra Adams	X				
Bruce Antone			Х		
Adam Hasner	X				
Wilbert Holloway	X				
Marcelo Liorente	X				
Ari Porth	X				
Everett Rice	X				
Dick Kravitz (Chair)	X				
	Total Yeas: 7	Total Nays: 0	)		

### **COMMITTEE MEETING REPORT**

# Criminal Justice Committee 4/4/2006 10:15:00AM

Location: 404 HOB

HB 1225 : Reckless Driving

	Yea	Nay	No Vote	Absentee Yea	Absentee Nay
Sandra Adams	Х				
Bruce Antone		•	X		
Adam Hasner			X		
Wilbert Holloway	X				
Marcelo Llorente	X				
Ari Porth	X				
Everett Rice	X				
Dick Kravitz (Chair)	X				

### HOUSE AMENDMENT FOR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE PURPOSES

Amendment No. 1 (for drafter's use only)

Bill No. 1225

### COUNCIL/COMMITTEE ACTION

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ADOPTED \_\_\_\_\_ (Y/N)

ADOPTED AS AMENDED \_\_\_\_\_ (Y/N)

ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION \_\_\_\_\_ (Y/N)

FAILED TO ADOPT \_\_\_\_\_\_ (Y/N)

WITHDRAWN \_\_\_\_\_ (Y/N)

ADOPTED

Council/Committee hearing bill: Criminal Justice Representative(s) Glorioso offered the following:

### Amendment (with title amendment)

Remove everything after the enacting clause and insert:

Section 1. Subsection (1) of section 316.192, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.192 Reckless driving. --

(1) Any person who drives any vehicle at a speed or in a manner which demonstrates a in willful or wanton disregard for the safety of persons or property is guilty of reckless driving.

Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2006.

========= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ==========

Remove the entire title and insert:

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to reckless driving; amending s. 316.192, F.S.; revising the acts that constitute reckless driving; providing an effective date.

#### **COMMITTEE MEETING REPORT**

### **Criminal Justice Committee** 4/4/2006 10:15:00AM

Location: 404 HOB

HR 1627 : Unanimity of Jury Recommendations in Death Penalty Cases

X Favorable					
	Yea	Nay	No Vote	Absentee Yea	Absentee Nay
Sandra Adams	X				
Bruce Antone			X		
Adam Hasner			X		
Wilbert Holloway	X				
Marcelo Llorente	X				
Ari Porth	X				
Everett Rice	X				
Dick Kravitz (Chair)	X				
	Total Yeas: 6	Total Nays:	0		

#### **Appearances:**

HB 1627--Unanimity of Jury Recommendations in Death Penalty Cases Larry Spalding (Lobbyist) - Opponent American Civil Liberties Union

314 West Jefferson Street Tallahassee Florida 32301

Phone: 850-425-1050

HB 1627--Unanimity of Jury Recommendations in Death Penalty Cases

Robert Trammell (Lobbyist) (State Employee) - Opponent

Fla. Public Defender Post Office Box 1799 Tallahassee Florida 32302

Phone: 510-2187

HB 1627--Unanimity of Jury Recommendations in Death Penalty Cases

Buddy Jacobs (Lobbyist) - Information Only Florida Prosecuting Attorney Association

P.O. Box 1110

Fernandina Beach Florida Phone: 904-261-3693

HB 1627--Unanimity of Jury Recommendations in Death Penalty Cases

Steven Meadows - Proponent

**FPAA** 

P.O. Box 1040

Panama City Florida 32401 Phone: 850-785-2498

Print Date: 4/4/2006 12:07 pm

### **COMMITTEE MEETING REPORT**

# Criminal Justice Committee 4/4/2006 10:15:00AM

Location: 404 HOB

**HB 7065** : Clandestine Laboratory Contamination

X Favorable With Committ	ee Substitute				
	Yea	Nay	No Vote	Absentee Yea	Absentee Nay
Sandra Adams	X				
Bruce Antone			X		
Adam Hasner			X		
Wilbert Holloway	X				
Marcelo Liorente	X				•
Ari Porth	X				
Everett Rice	X				
Dick Kravitz (Chair)	X				
	Total Yeas: 6	Total Nays:	: 0		

## HOUSE AMENDMENT FOR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE PURPOSES

Amendment No. 1 (for drafter's use only)

Bill No. HB 7065

### COUNCIL/COMMITTEE ACTION

ADOPTED		(Y/N)
ADOPTED AS AMENDED	$\overline{}$	(Y/N)
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION	7	(Y/N) (Y/N)
FAILED TO ADOPT	<u>'</u>	(Y/N)
WITHDRAWN		(Y/N)

ADOPTED

OTHER

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Council/Committee hearing bill: Criminal Justice Committee Representative(s) Garcia offered the following:

Amendment (with directory and title amendments)

Remove line(s) 344 and insert:

from the department that clandestine laboratory

### **COMMITTEE MEETING REPORT**

# Criminal Justice Committee 4/4/2006 10:15:00AM

Location: 404 HOB

**HB 7199**: Forensic Treatment and Training

	Yea	Nay	No Vote	Absentee Yea	Absentee Nay
Sandra Adams	X				
Bruce Antone			X		
Adam Hasner		-	X		
Wilbert Holloway	X				
Marcelo Llorente	X				
Ari Porth	X				
Everett Rice	X				
Dick Kravitz (Chair)	X				

#### HOUSE AMENDMENT FOR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE PURPOSES

#### Amendment No. 1

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Bill No. 7199

#### COUNCIL/COMMITTEE ACTION

ADOPTED \_\_\_\_ (Y/N)
ADOPTED AS AMENDED \_\_\_\_ (Y/N)
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION \_\_\_\_ (Y/N)
FAILED TO ADOPT \_\_\_\_ (Y/N)
WITHDRAWN \_\_\_\_ (Y/N)



Council/Committee hearing bill: Criminal Justice Committee Representative Galvano offered the following:

#### Amendment

Remove everything after the enacting clause and insert: Section 1. Section 916.105, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

916.105 Legislative intent.--

(1) It is the intent of the Legislature that the Department of Children and Family Services and the Agency for Persons with Disabilities, as appropriate, establish, locate, and maintain separate and secure forensic facilities and programs for the treatment or training of defendants who have been are charged with a felony and who have been found to be incompetent to proceed due to their mental illness, mental retardation, or autism, or who have been acquitted of a felony felonies by reason of insanity, and who, while still under the jurisdiction of the committing court, are committed to the department or agency under the provisions of this chapter. Such The separate, secure facilities shall be sufficient to accommodate the number of defendants committed under the conditions noted above. Except for those defendants found by

the department or agency to be appropriate for treatment or training in a civil treatment facility or program pursuant to subsection (3), forensic. Such secure facilities shall be designed and administered so that ingress and egress, together with other requirements of this chapter, may be strictly controlled by staff responsible for security in order to protect the defendant, facility personnel, other clients, and citizens in adjacent communities.

- (2) It is further the intent of the Legislature that treatment or training programs for defendants who are found to have mental illness, mental retardation, or autism are found to be mentally ill, retarded, or autistic and are involuntarily committed to the department or agency, and who are still under the jurisdiction of the committing court, be provided in such a manner, subject to security requirements and other mandates of this chapter, as to ensure the rights of the defendants as provided in this chapter.
- (3) It is the intent of the Legislature that evaluation and services to defendants who <u>have mental illness, mental</u> retardation, or autism are mentally ill, retarded, or autistic be provided in community settings, in community residential facilities, or in civil, nonforensic facilities, whenever this is a feasible alternative to treatment or training in a state forensic facility.
- (4) It is the intent of the Legislature to minimize and achieve an ongoing reduction in the use of restraint and seclusion in forensic facilities serving persons with developmental disabilities.

Section 2. Section 916.106, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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916.106 Definitions. -- For the purposes of this chapter, the term:

- "Agency" means the Agency for Persons with Disabilities. The agency is responsible for training forensic clients who are developmentally disabled due to mental retardation or autism and have been determined incompetent to proceed.
- (2) "Autism" has the same meaning as in s. 393.063. means a pervasive, neurologically based developmental disability of extended duration which causes severe learning, communication, and behavior disorders, with the age of onset of autism occurring during infancy or childhood. Individuals with autism exhibit impairment in reciprocal social interaction, impairment in verbal and nonverbal communication and imaginative ability, and a markedly restricted repertoire of activities and interests.
- (3) (2) "Chemical weapon" means any shell, cartridge, bomb, gun, or other device capable of emitting chloroacetophenone (CN), chlorobenzalmalononitrile (CS) or any derivatives thereof in any form, or any other agent with lacrimatory properties, and shall include products such as that commonly known as "mace."
  - (4) <del>(3)</del> "Civil facility" means:
- (a) A mental health facility established within the department or by contract with the department to serve individuals committed pursuant to chapter 394 and those defendants committed pursuant to this chapter who do not require the security provided in a forensic facility; or-
- (b) An intermediate care facility for the developmentally disabled, a foster care facility, a group home facility, or a supported living setting, as defined in s. 393.063, designated

- by the agency to serve those defendants who do not require the 84
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- security provided in a forensic facility.
  - (5) (4) "Court" means the circuit court.
- (6) "Defendant" means an adult, or a juvenile who is prosecuted as an adult, who has been arraigned and charged with a felony offense under the laws of this state.
- (7) (5) "Department" means the Department of Children and Family Services. The department is responsible for the treatment of forensic clients who have been determined incompetent to proceed due to mental illness or who have been acquitted of a felony by reason of insanity.
- (8) (6) "Express and informed consent" or "consent" means consent given voluntarily in writing after a conscientious and sufficient explanation and disclosure of the purpose of the proposed treatment, the common side effects of the treatment, if any, the expected duration of the treatment, and any alternative treatment available.
- (9) (7) "Forensic client" or "client" means any defendant who has been is mentally ill, retarded, or autistic and who is committed to the department or agency pursuant to s. 916.13, s. 916.15, or s. 916.302. this chapter and:
- (a) Who has been determined to need treatment for a mental illness or training for retardation or autism;
- (b) Who has been found incompetent to proceed on a felony offense or has been acquitted of a felony offense by reason of insanity;
  - (c) Who has been determined by the department to:
  - 1. Be dangerous to himself or herself or others; or
  - 2. Present a clear and present potential to escape; and
  - (d) Who is an adult or a juvenile prosecuted as an adult.

(10)(8) "Forensic facility" means a separate and secure facility established within the department or agency to serve forensic clients. A Such separate and secure facility means a facilities shall be security-grade building for the purpose of separately housing persons who have mental illness from persons with retardation or autism and separately housing persons who have been involuntarily committed pursuant to this chapter from nonforensic residents buildings located on grounds distinct in location from other facilities for persons who are mentally ill. The Florida State Hospital shall not be required to maintain separate facilities for mentally ill, retarded, or autistic defendants who are found incompetent to proceed or who are acquitted of a criminal offense by reason of insanity.

(11)(9) "Incompetent to proceed" means unable to proceed at any material stage of a criminal proceeding, which shall include trial of the case, pretrial hearings involving questions of fact on which the defendant might be expected to testify, entry of a plea, proceedings for violation of probation or violation of community control, sentencing, and hearings on issues regarding a defendant's failure to comply with court orders or conditions or other matters in which the mental competence of the defendant is necessary for a just resolution of the issues being considered.

(12) (10) "Institutional security personnel" means the staff of forensic facilities members who meet or exceed the requirements of s. 943.13 and who are responsible for providing security, protecting for protection of clients and personnel, enforcing for the enforcement of rules, preventing and investigating for prevention and investigation of unauthorized activities, and for safeguarding the interests of citizens in the surrounding communities.

(13) (11) "Mental illness" means an impairment of the emotional processes that exercise conscious control of one's actions, or of the ability to perceive or understand reality, which impairment substantially interferes with a defendant's ability to meet the ordinary demands of living. For the purposes of this chapter, the term does not apply to defendants with only mental retardation or autism who are solely retarded or autistic, and does not include intoxication or conditions manifested only by antisocial behavior or substance abuse impairment.

- (14) "Restraint" means a physical device, method, or drug used to control dangerous behavior.
- (a) A physical restraint is any manual method or physical or mechanical device, material, or equipment attached or adjacent to a person's body so that he or she cannot easily remove the restraint and which restricts freedom of movement or normal access to one's body.
- (b) A drug used as a restraint is a medication used to control the person's behavior or to restrict his or her freedom of movement and not part of the standard treatment regimen of an individual with a diagnosed mental illness who is a client of the department. Physically holding a person during a procedure to forcibly administer psychotropic medication is a physical restraint.
- (c) Restraint does not include physical devices, such as orthopedically prescribed appliances, surgical dressings and bandages, supportive body bands, or other physical holding when necessary for routine physical examinations and tests; for purposes of orthopedic, surgical, or other similar medical treatment; when used to provide support for the achievement of

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functional body position or proper balance; or when used to protect a person from falling out of bed.

 $(15) \frac{(12)}{(12)}$  "Retardation" has the same meaning as in s. 393.063. means significantly subaverage general intellectual functioning existing concurrently with deficits in adaptive behavior and manifested during the period from conception to age 18. "Significantly subaverage general intellectual functioning," for the purpose of this definition, means performance which is two or more standard deviations from the mean score on a standardized intelligence test specified in the rules of the department. "Adaptive behavior," for the purpose of this definition, means the effectiveness or degree with which an individual meets the standards of personal independence and social responsibility expected of the individual's age, cultural group, and community.

(16) "Seclusion" means the physical segregation of a person in any fashion or the involuntary isolation of a person in a room or area from which the person is prevented from leaving. The prevention may be by physical barrier or by a staff member who is acting in a manner, or who is physically situated, so as to prevent the person from leaving the room or area. For purposes of this chapter, the term does not mean isolation due to a person's medical condition or symptoms, the confinement in a forensic facility to a bedroom or area during normal hours of sleep when there is not an active order for seclusion, or during an emergency such as a riot or hostage situation when clients may be temporarily placed in their rooms for their own safety.

(17) (13) "Social service professional," for the purposes of part-III, means a person whose minimum qualifications include a bachelor's degree and at least 2 years of social work, clinical practice, special education, habilitation, or

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equivalent experience working directly with persons with retardation, autism, or other developmental disabilities.

Section 3. Section 916.107, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

916.107 Rights of forensic clients.--

(1) RIGHT TO INDIVIDUAL DIGNITY. --

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The policy of the state is that the individual dignity of the client shall be respected at all times and upon all occasions, including any occasion when the forensic client is detained, transported, or treated. Clients with mental illness, retardation, or autism <del>Defendants who are mentally ill,</del> retarded, or autistic and who are charged with committing felonies shall receive appropriate treatment or training. In a criminal case involving a client defendant who has been adjudicated incompetent to proceed or not quilty by reason of insanity, a jail may be used as an emergency facility for up to 15 days following from the date the department or agency receives a completed copy of the court commitment order containing all the documentation required by the applicable Rules 3.212 and 3.217, Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure. For a forensic client defendant who is mentally ill, retarded, or autistic, who is held in a jail awaiting admission to a facility of the department or agency, and who has been adjudicated incompetent to proceed or not guilty by reason of insanity, evaluation and treatment or training may shall be provided in the jail by the local community mental health provider public receiving facility for mental health services, or by the developmental <u>disabilities</u> services program for persons with retardation or autism, the client's physician or psychologist, or any other appropriate program until the client is transferred to a civil or forensic facility the custody of the department.

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Forensic clients Mentally ill, retarded, or autistic (b) defendants who are committed to the department pursuant to this chapter and who are initially placed in, or subsequently transferred to, a civil facility as described in part I of chapter 394 or to a residential facility as described in chapter 393 shall have the same rights as other persons committed to these facilities for as long as they remain there.

- RIGHT TO TREATMENT. --(2)
- The policy of the state is that neither the department (a) nor the agency shall not deny treatment or training to any client and that no services shall be delayed at a facility because the forensic client is indigent pursuant to s. 27.52 and presently unable to pay. However, every reasonable effort to collect appropriate reimbursement for the cost of providing services to clients able to pay for the services, including reimbursement from insurance or other third-party payments, shall be made by facilities providing services pursuant to this chapter and in accordance with the provisions of s. 402.33.
- Each forensic client shall be given, at the time of admission and at regular intervals thereafter, a physical examination, which shall include screening for communicable disease by a health practitioner authorized by law to give such screenings and examinations.
- Every forensic client committed pursuant to this act shall be afforded the opportunity to participate in activities designed to enhance self-image and the beneficial effects of other treatments or training, as determined by the facility.
- Not more than 30 days after admission, each client shall have and receive, in writing, an individualized treatment or training plan which the client has had an opportunity to assist in preparing.

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- RIGHT TO EXPRESS AND INFORMED CONSENT. --
- A forensic client committed to the department pursuant to this act shall be asked to give express and informed written consent for treatment. If a client in a forensic facility refuses such treatment as is deemed necessary and essential by the client's multidisciplinary treatment team at the forensic facility for the appropriate care of the client and the safety of the client or others, such treatment may be provided under the following circumstances:
- In an emergency situation in which there is immediate danger to the safety of the client or others, such treatment may be provided upon the written order of a physician for a period not to exceed 48 hours, excluding weekends and legal holidays. If, after the 48-hour period, the client has not given express and informed consent to the treatment initially refused, the administrator or designee of the civil or forensic facility shall, within 48 hours, excluding weekends and legal holidays, petition the committing court or the circuit court serving the county in which the facility is located, at the option of the facility administrator or designee, for an order authorizing the continued treatment of the client. In the interim, the need for treatment shall be reviewed every 48 hours and may be continued without the consent of the client upon the continued written order of a physician who has determined that the emergency situation continues to present a danger to the safety of the client or others.
- In a situation other than an emergency situation, the administrator or designee of the forensic facility shall petition the court for an order authorizing necessary and essential the treatment for to the client. The order shall allow such treatment for a period not to exceed 90 days following from

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the date of the entry of the order. Unless the court is notified in writing that the client has provided express and informed consent in writing or that the client has been discharged by the committing court, the administrator or designee shall, prior to the expiration of the initial 90-day order, petition the court for an order authorizing the continuation of treatment for another 90-day period. This procedure shall be repeated until the client provides consent or is discharged by the committing court.

- 3. At the hearing on the issue of whether the court should enter an order authorizing treatment for which a client was unable to or has refused to give express and informed consent, the court shall determine by clear and convincing evidence that the client has mental illness, retardation, or autism is mentally ill, retarded, or autistic as defined in this chapter, that the treatment not consented to is essential to the care of the client, and that the treatment not consented to is not experimental and does not present an unreasonable risk of serious, hazardous, or irreversible side effects. In arriving at the substitute judgment decision, the court must consider at least the following factors:
  - a. The client's expressed preference regarding treatment;
  - b. The probability of adverse side effects;
  - c. The prognosis without treatment; and
  - d. The prognosis with treatment.

The hearing shall be as convenient to the client as may be consistent with orderly procedure and shall be conducted in physical settings not likely to be injurious to the client's condition. The court may appoint a general or special magistrate to preside at the hearing. The client or the client's guardian,

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and the representative, shall be provided with a copy of the petition and the date, time, and location of the hearing. The client has the right to have an attorney represent him or her at the hearing, and, if the client is indigent, the court shall appoint the office of the public defender to represent the client at the hearing. The client may testify or not, as he or she chooses, and has the right to cross-examine witnesses and may present his or her own witnesses.

- (b) In addition to the provisions of paragraph (a), in the case of surgical procedures requiring the use of a general anesthetic or electroconvulsive treatment or nonpsychiatric medical procedures, and prior to performing the procedure, written permission shall be obtained from the client, if the client is legally competent, from the parent or guardian of a minor client, or from the guardian of an incompetent client. The administrator or designee of the forensic facility or a designated representative may, with the concurrence of the client's attending physician, authorize emergency surgical or nonpsychiatric medical treatment if such treatment is deemed lifesaving or for a situation threatening serious bodily harm to the client and permission of the client or the client's guardian could not cannot be obtained before provision of the needed treatment.
  - (4) OUALITY OF TREATMENT. --
- (a) Each <u>forensic</u> client <del>committed pursuant to this chapter</del> shall receive treatment or training suited to the client's needs, which shall be administered skillfully, safely, and humanely with full respect for the client's dignity and personal integrity. Each client shall receive such medical, vocational, social, educational, and rehabilitative services as the client's condition requires to bring about a return to court for

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disposition of charges or a return to the community. In order to achieve this goal, the department and the agency shall coordinate their services with each other, the Department of Corrections, is directed to coordinate the services of the Mental Health Program Office and the Developmental Disabilities Program Office with all other programs of the department and other appropriate state agencies.

- (b) Forensic clients shall be free from the unnecessary use of restraint or seclusion. Restraints shall be employed only in emergencies or to protect the client or others from imminent injury. Restraints may not be employed as punishment or for the convenience of staff.
  - (5) COMMUNICATION, ABUSE REPORTING, AND VISITS. --
- (a) Each forensic client committed pursuant to the provisions of this chapter has the right to communicate freely and privately with persons outside the facility unless it is determined that such communication is likely to be harmful to the client or others. Clients shall have the right to contact and to receive communication from their attorneys at any reasonable time.
- (a) (b) Each forensic client committed under the provisions of this chapter shall be allowed to receive, send, and mail sealed, unopened correspondence; and no client's incoming or outgoing correspondence shall be opened, delayed, held, or censored by the facility unless there is reason to believe that it contains items or substances that which may be harmful to the client or others, in which case the administrator or designee may direct reasonable examination of such mail and may regulate the disposition of such items or substances. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "correspondence" does shall not include parcels or packages. Forensic facilities may are authorized to

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promulgate reasonable institutional policies to provide for the inspection of parcels or packages and for the removal of contraband items for health or security reasons prior to the contents being given to a client.

(b)(c) If a client's right to communicate is restricted by the administrator, written notice of such restriction and the duration of the restriction shall be served on the client or his or her legal guardian or representatives, and such restriction shall be recorded on the client's clinical record with the reasons therefor. The restriction of a client's right to communicate shall be reviewed at least every 7 days.

(c) (d) Each forensic facility shall establish reasonable institutional policies governing visitors, visiting hours, and the use of telephones by clients in the least restrictive manner possible.

(d) (e) Each forensic client committed pursuant to this chapter shall have ready access to a telephone in order to report an alleged abuse. The facility or program staff shall orally and in writing inform each client of the procedure for reporting abuse and shall present the information in a language the client understands. A written copy of that procedure, including the telephone number of the central abuse hotline and reporting forms, shall be posted in plain view.

- (e)(f) The department's or agency's forensic facilities shall develop policies providing a procedure for reporting abuse. Facility staff shall be required, as a condition of employment, to become familiar with the procedures for the reporting of abuse.
- (6) CARE AND CUSTODY OF PERSONAL EFFECTS OF CLIENTS.--A forensic client's right to possession of clothing and personal effects shall be respected. The department or agency by rule, or

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the administrator of any <u>forensic</u> facility by written institutional policy, may declare certain items to be hazardous to the <u>health or</u> welfare of clients or others or to the operation of the facility. Such items may be restricted from introduction into the facility or may be restricted from being in a client's possession. The administrator or designee may take temporary custody of such effects when required for medical and safety reasons. Custody of such personal effects shall be recorded in the client's clinical record.

- (7) VOTING IN PUBLIC ELECTIONS. -- A forensic client committed pursuant to this chapter who is eligible to vote according to the laws of the state has the right to vote in the primary and general elections. The department and agency shall establish rules to enable clients to obtain voter registration forms, applications for absentee ballots, and absentee ballots.
- (8) CLINICAL RECORD; CONFIDENTIALITY. -- A clinical record for each <u>forensic</u> client shall be maintained. The record shall include data pertaining to admission and such other information as may be required under rules of the department <u>or the agency</u>. Unless waived by express and informed consent of the client or the client's legal guardian or, if the client is deceased, by the client's personal representative or by that family member who stands next in line of intestate succession or except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the clinical record is confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.
  - (a) Such clinical record may be released:
- 1. To such persons and agencies as are designated by the client or the client's legal quardian.

adequate representation.

3. To a qualified researcher, as defined by rule; a staff member of the facility; or an employee of the department or agency when the administrator of the facility, or secretary or director of the department or agency, deems it necessary for

client's counsel when the records are needed by the counsel for

To persons authorized by order of court and to the

- treatment of the client, maintenance of adequate records, compilation of treatment data, or evaluation of programs.
- 4. For statistical and research purposes if the information is abstracted in such a way as to protect the identity of individuals.
- 5. If a client receiving services pursuant to this chapter has declared an intention to harm other persons. When such a declaration has been made, the administrator shall authorize the release of sufficient information to provide adequate warning to the person threatened with harm by the client, and to the committing court, the state attorney, and the attorney representing the client.
- 6. To the parent or next of kin of a <u>client</u> mentally ill, retarded, or autistic person who is committed to, or is being served by, a facility or program when such information is limited to that person's service plan and current physical and mental condition. Release of such information shall be in accordance with the code of ethics of the profession involved and must comply with all state and federal laws and regulations pertaining to the release of personal health information.
- (b) Notwithstanding other provisions of this subsection, the department or agency may request or receive from or provide to any of the following entities client information to

facilitate treatment, habilitation, rehabilitation, and continuity of care of any forensic client:

- 1. The Social Security Administration and the United States Department of Veterans Affairs;
- 2. Law enforcement agencies, state attorneys, defense attorneys, and judges in regard to the client's status;
- 3. Jail personnel in the jail  $\underline{in}$  to which a client may be housed returned; and
- 4. Community agencies and others expected to provide followup care to the client upon the client's return to the community.
- (c) The department <u>or agency</u> may provide notice to any client's next of kin or first representative regarding any serious medical illness or the death of the client.
- (d)1. Any law enforcement agency, facility, or other governmental agency that receives information pursuant to this subsection shall maintain the confidentiality of such information except as otherwise provided herein.
- 2. Any agency or private practitioner who acts in good faith in releasing information pursuant to this subsection is not subject to civil or criminal liability for such release.
  - (9) HABEAS CORPUS. --
- (a) At any time, and without notice, a <u>forensic</u> client detained by a facility, or a relative, friend, guardian, representative, or attorney on behalf of such client, may petition for a writ of habeas corpus to question the cause and legality of such detention and request that the committing court issue a writ for release. Each client <del>committed pursuant to this chapter</del> shall receive a written notice of the right to petition for a writ of habeas corpus.

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- (b) A client or his or her legal guardian or representatives or attorney may file a petition in the circuit court in the county where the client is committed alleging that the client is being unjustly denied a right or privilege granted herein or that a procedure authorized herein is being abused. Upon the filing of such a petition, the circuit court shall have the authority to conduct a judicial inquiry and to issue any appropriate order to correct an abuse of the provisions of this chapter.
  - (10) TRANSPORTATION. --

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- (a) The sheriff shall consult with the governing board of the county as to the most appropriate and cost-effective means of transportation for forensic clients who have been committed for treatment or training. Such consultation shall include, but is not limited to, consideration of the cost to the county of transportation performed by sheriff's department personnel as opposed to transportation performed by other means and, if sheriff's department personnel are to be used for transportation, the effect such use will have, if any, on service delivery levels of the sheriff's road patrol. After such consultation with the governing board of the county, the sheriff shall determine the most appropriate and cost-effective means of transportation for forensic clients committed for treatment or training.
- (b) The governing board of each county is authorized to contract with private transport companies for the transportation of such clients to and from a facility.
- (c) Any company that transports a client pursuant to this section is considered an independent contractor and is solely liable for the safe and dignified transportation of the client. Any transport company that contracts with the governing board of

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section shall be insured and provide no less than \$100,000 in liability insurance with respect to the transportation of the clients. Any company that contracts with a governing board of a

a county for the transport of clients as provided for in this

- county to transport clients shall comply with the applicable rules of the department or agency to ensure the safety and dignity of the clients.
- (11)LIABILITY FOR VIOLATIONS. -- Any person who violates or abuses any rights or privileges of a forensic client in the custody of the department or agency that are provided under this chapter shall be by this act is liable for damages as determined by law. Any person who acts in good faith in complying with the provisions of this chapter act is immune from civil or criminal liability for his or her actions in connection with the admission, diagnosis, treatment, training, or discharge of a client to or from a facility. However, this subsection does not relieve any person from liability if he or she is negligent.

Section 4. Subsections (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5) of section 916.1075, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

916.1075 Sexual misconduct prohibited; reporting required; penalties. --

- As used in this section, the term: (1)
- "Covered person" means an employee, " includes any paid staff member, volunteer, or intern of the department or agency; any person under contract with the department or agency; and any person providing care or support to a forensic client on behalf of the department, the agency, or their its providers.
  - "Sexual activity" means:
- Fondling the genital area, groin, inner thighs, buttocks, or breasts of a person.

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- 2. The oral, anal, or vaginal penetration by or union with the sexual organ of another or the anal or vaginal penetration of another by any other object.
- 3. Intentionally touching in a lewd or lascivious manner the breasts, genitals, the genital area, or buttocks, or the clothing covering them, of a person, or forcing or enticing a person to touch the perpetrator.
- 4. Intentionally masturbating in the presence of another person.
- 5. Intentionally exposing the genitals in a lewd or lascivious manner in the presence of another person.
- 6. Intentionally committing any other sexual act that does not involve actual physical or sexual contact with the victim, including, but not limited to, sadomasochistic abuse, sexual bestiality, or the simulation of any act involving sexual activity in the presence of a victim.
- a covered person an employee and a forensic client in the custody of the department or agency, regardless of the consent of the client. The term does not include an act done for a bona fide medical purpose or an internal search conducted in the lawful performance of duty by a covered person an employee.
- (2) A covered person An employee who engages in sexual misconduct with a forensic client who resides in a civil or forensic facility commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

  Such person An employee may be found guilty of violating this subsection without having committed the crime of sexual battery.
- (3) The consent of <u>a forensic</u> the client to sexual activity is not a defense to prosecution under this section.

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- This section does not apply to a covered person an employee who:
  - Is legally married to the client; or
- Has no reason to believe that the person with whom the covered person employee engaged in sexual misconduct is a client receiving services as described in subsection (2).
- A covered person An employee who witnesses sexual misconduct, or who otherwise knows or has reasonable cause to suspect that a person has engaged in sexual misconduct, shall immediately report the incident to the department's central abuse hotline and to the appropriate local law enforcement agency. The covered person Such employee shall also prepare, date, and sign an independent report that specifically describes the nature of the sexual misconduct, the location and time of the incident, and the persons involved. For an allegation pertaining to a forensic client committed to the department or agency, the covered person employee shall deliver the report directly to the department's or agency's inspector general, as appropriate, or to the supervisor or program director, who shall provide copies to the department's or agency's is responsible for providing copies to the department's inspector general. The inspector general shall immediately conduct an appropriate administrative investigation, and, if there is probable cause to believe that sexual misconduct has occurred, the inspector general shall notify the state attorney in the circuit in which the incident occurred.
- Section 5. Section 916.1081, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 916.1081 Escape from program; penalty.--
- (1) A forensic client who is A defendant involuntarily committed to the department or agency, who is in the custody of

# HOUSE AMENDMENT FOR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE PURPOSES Amendment No. 1

- the department or agency, and under the provisions of this chapter who escapes or attempts to escape from a civil or forensic facility or program commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
  - department or the agency, who is in the custody of the Department of Corrections, and who escapes or attempts to escape from a facility or program commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. Any punishment of imprisonment imposed under this subsection shall run consecutive to any former sentence imposed upon the person.
  - Section 6. Subsection (1) and paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 916.1085, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
    916.1085 Introduction or removal of certain articles unlawful; penalty.--
  - (1) (a) Except as authorized by law or as specifically authorized by the person in charge of a facility, it is unlawful to introduce into or upon the grounds of any facility under the supervision or control of the department or agency, or to take or attempt to take or send therefrom, any of the following articles, which are hereby declared to be contraband for the purposes of this section:
  - 1. Any intoxicating beverage or beverage which causes or may cause an intoxicating effect;
    - 2. Any controlled substance as defined in chapter 893;
    - 3. Any firearm or deadly weapon; or
  - 4. Any other item as determined by the department or the agency, and as designated by departmental rule or by the administrator of any facility, and designated by written

(b) It is unlawful to transmit to, attempt to transmit to,

or cause or attempt to cause to be transmitted to or received by

any client of any facility under the supervision or control of

the department or agency any article or thing declared by this

section to be contraband, at any place that which is outside of

clients patients or the operation of the facility.

 institutional policies, to be hazardous to the welfare of

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the grounds of such facility, except as authorized by law or as specifically authorized by the person in charge of such facility.

(2)

(b) These provisions shall be enforced by institutional security personnel as defined in s. 916.106(10) or by a law enforcement officer as defined in s. 943.10.

Section 7. Section 916.1091, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

916.1091 Duties, functions, and powers of institutional security personnel.—In case of emergency, and when necessary to provide protection and security to any client, to the personnel, equipment, buildings, or grounds of a department or agency facility, or to citizens in the surrounding community, institutional security personnel may, when authorized by the administrator of the facility or her or his designee when the administrator is not present, use a chemical weapon against a patient housed in a forensic facility. However, such weapon shall be used only to the extent necessary to provide such protection and security. Under no circumstances shall any such officer carry a chemical weapon on her or his person except during the period of the emergency for which its use was authorized. All chemical weapons shall be placed in secure

storage when their use is not authorized as provided in this section.

Section 8. Section 916.1093, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

916.1093 Operation and administration; rules.--

- (1) The department <u>or agency may</u> is authorized to enter into contracts and do such things as may be necessary and incidental to assure compliance with and to carry out the provisions of this chapter in accordance with the stated legislative intent.
- The department and agency are authorized has authority (2)to adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement the provisions of this chapter. Such rules must address the use of restraint and seclusion in forensic facilities and must be consistent with recognized best practices; prohibit inherently dangerous restraint or seclusion procedures; establish limitations on the use and duration of restraint and seclusion; establish measures to ensure the safety of clients and staff during an incident of restraint or seclusion; establish procedures for staff to follow before, during, and after incidents of restraint or seclusion; establish professional qualifications of and training for staff who may order or be engaged in the use of restraint or seclusion; provide data-reporting and data-collection procedures relating to the use of restraint and seclusion; and provide for the documentation of the use of restraint or seclusion in the client's facility record.

Section 9. Subsection (1) of section 916.111, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

916.111 Training of mental health experts.--The evaluation of defendants for competency to proceed or for sanity at the

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time of the commission of the offense shall be conducted in such a way as to ensure uniform application of the criteria enumerated in Rules 3.210 and 3.216, Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure. The department shall develop, and may contract with accredited institutions:

- (1)To provide:
- A plan for training community mental health professionals to perform forensic evaluations and to standardize the criteria and procedures to be used in these evaluations;
- Clinical protocols and procedures based upon the criteria of Rules 3.210 and 3.216, Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure; and
- Training for community mental health professionals in (c) the application of these protocols and procedures in performing forensic evaluations and providing reports to the courts; and

Section 10. Section 916.115, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

916.115 Appointment of experts.--

- (1) (a) Annually, the department shall provide the courts with a list of mental health professionals who have completed approved training as experts.
- The court shall may appoint no more than three experts to determine issues of the mental condition of a defendant in a criminal case, including the issues of competency to proceed, insanity, and involuntary hospitalization or placement, and treatment. The experts An expert may evaluate the defendant in jail or in another appropriate local facility or in a facility of the Department of Corrections.
- (a) (c) To the extent possible, the an appointed experts expert shall have completed forensic evaluator training approved

licensed psychologist, or physician.

by the department and each shall be either a psychiatrist,

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courts with a list of available mental health professionals who have completed the approved training as experts. Expert witnesses appointed by the court to evaluate

The department shall maintain and annually provide the

the mental condition of a defendant in a criminal case shall be allowed reasonable fees for services rendered as evaluators of competence or sanity and as witnesses.

The court shall pay for any expert that it appoints by court order, upon motion of counsel for the defendant or the state or upon its own motion. If the defense or the state retains an expert and waives the confidentiality of the expert's report, the court may pay for no more than two additional experts appointed by court order. If an expert appointed by the court upon motion of counsel for the defendant specifically to evaluate the competence of the defendant to proceed also addresses in his or her evaluation issues related to sanity as an affirmative defense, the court shall pay only for that portion of the expert's fees relating to the evaluation on competency to proceed, and the balance of the fees shall be chargeable to the defense.

(a)  $\frac{2}{3}$ . Pursuant to s. 29.006, the office of the public defender shall pay for any expert retained by the office.

(b) 3. Pursuant to s. 29.005, the office of the state attorney shall pay for any expert retained by the office and-Notwithstanding subparagraph 1., the office of the state attorney shall pay for any expert whom the office retains and whom the office moves the court to appoint in order to ensure that the expert has access to the defendant.

16 (c) 4. An expert retained by the defendant who is represented by private counsel appointed under s. 27.5303 shall be paid by the Justice Administrative Commission.

(d) 5. An expert retained by a defendant who is indigent for costs as determined by the court and who is represented by private counsel, other than private counsel appointed under s. 27.5303, on a fee or pro bono basis, or who is representing himself or herself, shall be paid by the Justice Administrative Commission from funds specifically appropriated for these expenses.

(e) (b) State employees shall be reimbursed for paid expenses pursuant to s. 112.061.

(f) (c) The fees shall be taxed as costs in the case.

(g)(d) In order for an expert to be paid for the services rendered, the expert's report and testimony must explicitly address each of the factors and follow the procedures set out in this chapter and in the Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure.

Section 11. Subsections (1), (2), and (3) of section 916.12, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

916.12 Mental competence to proceed.--

- (1) A defendant is incompetent to proceed within the meaning of this chapter if the defendant does not have sufficient present ability to consult with her or his lawyer with a reasonable degree of rational understanding or if the defendant has no rational, as well as factual, understanding of the proceedings against her or him.
- (2) Mental health experts appointed pursuant to s. 916.115

  An expert shall first determine whether the defendant has a mental illness person is mentally ill and, if so, consider the factors related to the issue of whether the defendant meets the criteria for competence to proceed as described in subsection

(1); that is, whether the defendant has sufficient present ability to consult with counsel with a reasonable degree of rational understanding and whether the defendant has a rational, as well as factual, understanding of the pending proceedings. A defendant must be evaluated by no fewer than two experts before the court commits the defendant or takes other action authorized by this chapter or the Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure, except if one expert finds that the defendant is incompetent to proceed and the parties stipulate to that finding, the court may commit the defendant or take other action authorized by this chapter or the rules without further evaluation or hearing, or the court may appoint no more than two additional experts to evaluate the defendant. Notwithstanding any stipulation by the state and the defendant, the court may require a hearing with testimony from the expert or experts before ordering the commitment of a defendant.

- (3) In considering the issue of competence to proceed, an examining expert shall first consider and specifically include in his or her report the defendant's capacity to:
- (a) Appreciate the charges or allegations against the defendant.
- (b) Appreciate the range and nature of possible penalties, if applicable, that may be imposed in the proceedings against the defendant.;
- (c) Understand the adversarial nature of the legal process.
- (d) Disclose to counsel facts pertinent to the proceedings at issue.  $\boldsymbol{\div}$ 
  - (e) Manifest appropriate courtroom behavior.; and
  - (f) Testify relevantly.+

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**≘**77 (g) and include in his or her report Any other factor deemed relevant by the expert.

Section 12. Section 916.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 916.13 Involuntary commitment of defendant adjudicated incompetent.--
- (1) Every defendant who is charged with a felony and who is adjudicated incompetent to proceed, pursuant to the applicable Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure, may be involuntarily committed for treatment upon a finding by the court of clear and convincing evidence that:
- (a) The defendant <u>has a mental illness</u> is mentally ill and because of the mental illness:
- 1. The defendant is manifestly incapable of surviving alone or with the help of willing and responsible family or friends, including available alternative services, and, without treatment, the defendant is likely to suffer from neglect or refuse to care for herself or himself and such neglect or refusal poses a real and present threat of substantial harm to the defendant's well-being; or and
- 2. There is a substantial likelihood that in the near future the defendant will inflict serious bodily harm on herself or himself or another person, as evidenced by recent behavior causing, attempting, or threatening such harm;
- (b) All available, less restrictive treatment alternatives, including treatment in community residential facilities or community inpatient or outpatient settings, which would offer an opportunity for improvement of the defendant's condition have been judged to be inappropriate; and
- (c) There is a substantial probability that the mental illness causing the defendant's incompetence will respond to

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treatment and the defendant will regain competency to proceed in the reasonably foreseeable future.

(2) A defendant who has been charged with a felony and who has been adjudicated incompetent to proceed due to mental illness, and who meets the criteria for involuntary commitment to the department under the provisions of this chapter, may be committed to the department, and the department shall retain and treat the defendant. No later than 6 months after the date of admission and or at the end of any period of extended commitment, or at any time the administrator or designee shall have determined that the defendant has regained competency to proceed or no longer meets the criteria for continued commitment, the administrator or designee shall file a report with the court pursuant to the applicable Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure.

Section 13. Section 916.145, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

916.145 Adjudication of incompetency due to mental illness; Dismissal of charges.—The charges against any defendant adjudicated incompetent to proceed due to the defendant's mental illness shall be dismissed without prejudice to the state if the defendant remains incompetent to proceed 5 years after such determination, unless the court in its order specifies its reasons for believing that the defendant will become competent to proceed within the foreseeable future and specifies the time within which the defendant is expected to become competent to proceed. The charges against the defendant are dismissed without prejudice to the state to refile the charges should the defendant be declared competent to proceed in the future.

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Section 14. Section 916.15, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 916.15 Involuntary commitment of defendant adjudicated not guilty by reason of insanity.--
- (1) The determination of whether a defendant is not guilty by reason of insanity shall be determined in accordance with Rule 3.217, Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure.
- (2)(1) A defendant who is acquitted of criminal charges because of a finding of not guilty by reason of insanity may be involuntarily committed pursuant to such finding if the defendant has a mental illness is mentally ill and, because of the illness, is manifestly dangerous to himself or herself or others.
- (3)(2) Every defendant acquitted of criminal charges by reason of insanity and found to meet the criteria for involuntary commitment may be committed and treated in accordance with the provisions of this section and the applicable Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure. The department shall admit a defendant so adjudicated to an appropriate facility or program for treatment and shall retain and treat such defendant. No later than 6 months after the date of admission, prior to the end of any period of extended commitment, or at any time the administrator or designee shall have determined that the defendant no longer meets the criteria for continued commitment placement, the administrator or designee shall file a report with the court pursuant to the applicable Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure.
- (4)(3) In all proceedings under this <u>section</u> subsection, both the defendant and the state shall have the right to a hearing before the committing court. Evidence at such hearing may be presented by the hospital administrator or the

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administrator's designee as well as by the state and the defendant. The defendant shall have the right to counsel at any such hearing. In the event that a defendant is determined to be indigent pursuant to s. 27.52, the public defender shall represent the defendant. The parties shall have access to the defendant's records at the treating facilities and may interview or depose personnel who have had contact with the defendant at the treating facilities.

Section 15. Section 916.16, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 916.16 Jurisdiction of committing court. --
- the case of any defendant involuntarily committed due to a determination of incompetency hospitalized as incompetent to proceed due to mental illness or because of a finding of not guilty by reason of insanity pursuant to this chapter. The No such defendant may not be released except by order of the committing court. An The administrative hearing examiner does not shall have no jurisdiction to determine issues of continuing commitment hospitalization or release of any defendant involuntarily committed admitted pursuant to this chapter.
- (2) The committing court shall retain jurisdiction in the case of any defendant placed on conditional release <u>pursuant to s. 916.17</u>. No Such defendant may <u>not</u> be released from the conditions of release except by order of the committing court.
- Section 16. Section 916.17, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 916.17 Conditional release.--
- (1) Except for an inmate currently serving a prison

  sentence, The committing court may order a conditional release

  of any defendant who has been found to be incompetent to proceed

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or not guilty by reason of insanity, based on an approved plan for providing appropriate outpatient care and treatment. the committing court may order a conditional release of any defendant in lieu of an involuntary commitment to a facility pursuant to s. 916.13 or s. 916.15 based upon an approved plan for providing appropriate outpatient care and treatment. Upon a recommendation that outpatient treatment of the defendant is appropriate, a written plan for outpatient treatment, including recommendations from qualified professionals, must be filed with the court, with copies to all parties. Such a plan may also be submitted by the defendant and filed with the court with copies to all parties. The plan shall include:

- (a) Special provisions for residential care or adequate supervision of the defendant.
  - (b) Provisions for outpatient mental health services.
- (c) If appropriate, recommendations for auxiliary services such as vocational training, educational services, or special medical care.

In its order of conditional release, the court shall specify the conditions of release based upon the release plan and shall direct the appropriate agencies or persons to submit periodic reports to the court regarding the defendant's compliance with the conditions of the release and progress in treatment, with copies to all parties.

(2) Upon the filing of an affidavit or statement under oath by any person that the defendant has failed to comply with the conditions of release, that the defendant's condition has deteriorated to the point that inpatient care is required, or that the release conditions should be modified, the court shall hold a hearing within 7 days after receipt of the affidavit or

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statement under oath. After the hearing, the court may modify the release conditions. The court may also order that the defendant be returned to the department if it is found, after the appointment and report of experts, that the person meets the criteria for involuntary commitment under s. 916.13 or s. 916.15 treatment.

(3) If at any time it is determined after a hearing that the defendant who has been conditionally released under subsection (1) no longer requires court-supervised followup care, the court shall terminate its jurisdiction in the cause and discharge the defendant.

Section 17. Section 916.301, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

916.301 Appointment of experts.--

- must be conducted by qualified experts who have expertise in evaluating persons with retardation or autism. The agency department shall maintain and provide the courts annually with a list of available retardation and autism professionals who are appropriately licensed and qualified to perform evaluations of defendants alleged to be incompetent to proceed due to retardation or autism. The courts may use professionals from this list when appointing experts and ordering evaluations under this part for defendants suspected of being retarded or autistic.
- (2) If a defendant's suspected mental condition is retardation or autism, the court shall appoint the following: two experts, one of whom must be the developmental services program of the department, each of whom will evaluate whether the defendant meets the definition of retardation or autism and, if so, whether the defendant is competent to proceed.

(a) (3) At least one, or at the request of any party, two

experts the court may appoint one additional expert to evaluate

the defendant. The expert appointed by the court will evaluate

whether the defendant meets the definition of retardation or

autism and, if so, whether the defendant is competent to

proceed.

(b) (4) The developmental services program shall select A psychologist selected by the agency who is licensed or authorized by law to practice in this state, with experience in evaluating persons suspected of having retardation or autism, and a social service professional, with experience in working with persons with retardation or autism to evaluate the defendant.

 $\frac{1.(a)}{(a)}$  The psychologist shall evaluate whether the defendant meets the definition of retardation or autism and, if so, whether the defendant is incompetent to proceed due to retardation or autism.

2.(b) The social service professional shall provide a social and developmental history of the defendant.

(5) All evaluations ordered by the court must be from qualified experts with experience in evaluating persons with retardation or autism.

(3)(6) The panel of experts may examine the defendant in jail, in another appropriate local facility, in a facility of the Department of Corrections, or on an outpatient basis.

(4)(7) Experts Expert witnesses appointed by the court to evaluate the mental condition of a defendant in a criminal case shall be allowed reasonable fees for services rendered as evaluators and as witnesses, which shall be paid by the court. State employees shall be paid expenses pursuant to s. 112.061. The fees shall be taxed as costs in the case. In order for the

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experts to be paid for the services rendered, the reports and testimony must explicitly address each of the factors and follow the procedures set out in this chapter and in the Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure.

Section 18. Subsections (1), (2), and (3) of section 916.3012, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

916.3012 Mental competence to proceed. --

- (1) A defendant whose suspected mental condition is retardation or autism is incompetent to proceed within the meaning of this chapter if the defendant does not have sufficient present ability to consult with the defendant's lawyer with a reasonable degree of rational understanding or if the defendant has no rational, as well as factual, understanding of the proceedings against the defendant.
- (2) The Experts in retardation or autism appointed pursuant to s. 916.301 shall first consider whether the defendant meets the definition of retardation or autism and, if so, consider the factors related to the issue of whether the defendant meets the criteria for competence to proceed as described in subsection (1); that is, whether the defendant has sufficient present ability to consult with counsel with a reasonable degree of rational understanding and whether the defendant has a rational, as well as factual, understanding of the pending proceedings.
- (3) In considering the issue of competence to proceed, the examining experts shall first consider and specifically include in their report the defendant's capacity to:
- (a) Appreciate the charges or allegations against the defendant.  $\boldsymbol{\tau}$

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- (b) Appreciate the range and nature of possible penalties, if applicable, that may be imposed in the proceedings against the defendant.;
- (c) Understand the adversarial nature of the legal process.
- (d) Disclose to counsel facts pertinent to the proceedings at issue.  $\boldsymbol{\div}$ 
  - (e) Manifest appropriate courtroom behavior.; and
  - (f) Testify relevantly. +
- (g) and include in their report Any other factor deemed relevant by the experts.

Section 19. Section 916.302, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

916.302 Involuntary commitment of defendant determined to be incompetent to proceed due to retardation or autism.--

- (1) CRITERIA. -- Every defendant who is charged with a felony and who is <u>adjudicated</u> found to be incompetent to proceed due to retardation or autism, pursuant to this chapter and the applicable Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure, may be involuntarily committed for training upon a finding by the court of clear and convincing evidence that:
- (a) The defendant <u>has retardation or autism</u> is retarded or autistic;
- (b) There is a substantial likelihood that in the near future the defendant will inflict serious bodily harm on himself or herself or another person, as evidenced by recent behavior causing, attempting, or threatening such harm;
- (c) All available, less restrictive alternatives, including services provided in community residential facilities or other community settings, which would offer an opportunity

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for improvement of the condition have been judged to be inappropriate; and

- (d) There is a substantial probability that the retardation or autism causing the defendant's incompetence will respond to training and the defendant will regain competency to proceed in the reasonably foreseeable future.
  - (2) ADMISSION TO A FACILITY. --
- (a) A defendant who has been charged with a felony and who is found to be incompetent to proceed <u>due to retardation or autism</u>, and who meets the criteria for <u>involuntary</u> commitment to the <u>agency department</u> under the provisions of this chapter, shall be committed to the <u>agency department</u>, and the <u>agency department</u> shall retain and <u>provide appropriate training for serve</u> the defendant. No later than 6 months after the date of admission or at the end of any period of extended commitment or at any time the administrator or designee shall have determined that the defendant has regained competency to proceed or no longer meets the criteria for continued commitment, the administrator or designee shall file a report with the court pursuant to this chapter and the applicable Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure.
- (b) A defendant determined to be incompetent to proceed due to retardation or autism may be ordered by a circuit court into a <u>forensic secure</u> facility designated by the <u>agency department</u> for <u>retarded or autistic</u> defendants <u>who have mental</u> retardation or autism.
- (c) The <u>agency department</u> may transfer a defendant from a designated <u>forensic</u> secure facility to another designated <u>forensic</u> secure facility and must notify the court of the transfer within 30 days after the transfer is completed.

- (d) The <u>agency department</u> may not transfer a defendant from a designated <u>forensic</u> secure facility to a <u>civil</u> nonsecure facility without first notifying the court, and all parties, 30 days before the proposed transfer. If the court objects to the proposed transfer to a nonsecure facility, it must send its written objection to the <u>agency department</u>. The <u>agency department</u> may transfer the defendant unless it receives the written objection from the court within 30 days after the court's receipt of the notice of the proposed transfer.
  - 3) PLACEMENT OF DUALLY DIAGNOSED DEFENDANTS. --
- (a) If a defendant <u>has</u> is both <u>mental retardation or</u> <u>autism retarded or autistic</u> and <u>has a mental illness mentally</u> ill, evaluations must address which condition is primarily affecting the defendant's competency to proceed. Referral of the defendant should be made to <u>a civil or forensic</u> the facility or <u>program</u> most appropriate to address the symptoms <u>that</u> which are the cause of the defendant's incompetence.
- (b) Transfer from one <u>civil or forensic</u> facility <del>or</del> program to another <u>civil or forensic</u> facility <del>or program</del> may occur when, in the department's <u>and agency's</u> judgment, it is in the defendant's best treatment or training interests. The department and agency shall submit an evaluation and justification for the transfer to the court. The court may consult with an outside expert if necessary. Transfer will require an amended order from the committing court.
- Section 20. Section 916.3025, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 916.3025 Jurisdiction of committing court.--
- (1) The committing court shall retain jurisdiction in the case of any defendant found to be incompetent to proceed <u>due to</u> retardation or autism and ordered into a forensic <u>secure</u>

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facility designated by the <u>agency department</u> for <u>retarded or</u> <u>autistic</u> defendants <u>who have mental retardation or autism</u>. A No defendant may <u>not</u> be released except by the order of the committing court. An administrative hearing examiner does not <u>have jurisdiction to determine issues of continuing commitment or release of any defendant involuntarily committed pursuant to this chapter.</u>

- (2) The committing court shall retain jurisdiction in the case of any defendant placed on conditional release <u>pursuant to s. 916.304</u>. No Such defendant may <u>not</u> be released from the conditions of release except by order of the committing court.
- involuntarily admit a defendant whose charges have been dismissed to residential services provided by the agency department's developmental services program a person whose charges have been dismissed, and, when applicable, to continue secure placement of such person as provided in s. 916.303. The committing court shall retain jurisdiction over such person so long as he or she remains in secure placement or is on conditional release as provided in s. 916.304. However, upon request the court may transfer continuing jurisdiction to the court in the circuit where the defendant resides. The defendant may not be released from an order for secure placement except by order of the court.

Section 21. Section 916.303, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 916.303 Determination of incompetency due to retardation or autism; dismissal of charges.--
- (1) The charges against any defendant found to be incompetent to proceed due to retardation or autism shall be dismissed without prejudice to the state if the defendant

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remains incompetent to proceed within a reasonable time after such determination, not to exceed 2 years, unless the court in its order specifies its reasons for believing that the defendant will become competent to proceed within the foreseeable future and specifies the time within which the defendant is expected to become competent to proceed. The charges may be refiled by the state if against the defendant are dismissed without prejudice to the state to refile the charges should the defendant is be declared competent to proceed in the future.

(2) (a) If the charges are dismissed and if the defendant is considered to lack sufficient capacity to give express and informed consent to a voluntary application for services and lacks the basic survival and self-care skills to provide for his or her well-being or is likely to physically injure himself or herself or others if allowed to remain at liberty, the agency department, the state attorney, or the defendant's attorney shall may apply to the committing court to involuntarily admit the defendant to residential services pursuant to s. 393.11.

(3)(b) If the defendant is considered to need involuntary residential services for reasons described in subsection (2) under s. 393.11 and, further, there is a substantial likelihood that the defendant will injure another person or continues to present a danger of escape, and all available less restrictive alternatives, including services in community residential facilities or other community settings, which would offer an opportunity for improvement of the condition have been judged to be inappropriate, then the agency person or entity filing the petition under s. 393.11, the state attorney, or the defendant's counsel may request, the petitioning commission, or the department may also petition the committing court to continue the defendant's placement in a secure facility or program

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pursuant to this part section. Any placement so continued under this subsection must be defendant involuntarily admitted under this paragraph shall have his or her status reviewed by the court at least annually at a hearing. The annual review and hearing shall determine whether the defendant continues to meet the criteria described in this subsection for involuntary residential services and, if so, whether the defendant still requires involuntary placement in a secure facility or program because the court finds that the defendant is likely to physically injure others as specified in s. 393.11 and whether the defendant is receiving adequate care, treatment, habilitation, and rehabilitation, including psychotropic medication and behavioral programming. Notice of the annual review and review hearing shall be given to the state attorney and to the defendant's attorney. In no instance may a defendant's placement in a secure facility or program exceed the maximum sentence for the crime for which the defendant was charged.

Section 22. Section 916.304, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

916.304 Conditional release.--

sentence, the committing court may order a conditional release of any defendant who has been found to be incompetent to proceed due to retardation or autism, based on an approved plan for providing continuing community-based training. The committing criminal court may order a conditional release of any defendant to a civil facility in lieu of an involuntary commitment to a forensic facility pursuant to s. 916.302. Upon a recommendation that community-based training for the defendant is appropriate, a written plan for community-based training, including

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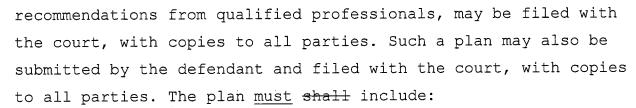
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- (a) Special provisions for residential care and adequate supervision of the defendant, including recommended location of placement.
- (b) Recommendations for auxiliary services such as vocational training, psychological training, educational services, leisure services, and special medical care.

In its order of conditional release, the court shall specify the conditions of release based upon the release plan and shall direct the appropriate agencies or persons to submit periodic reports to the courts regarding the defendant's compliance with the conditions of the release and progress in training, with copies to all parties.

(2) Upon the filing of an affidavit or statement under oath by any person that the defendant has failed to comply with the conditions of release, that the defendant's condition has deteriorated, or that the release conditions should be modified, the court shall hold a hearing within 7 days after receipt of the affidavit or statement under oath. With notice to the court and all parties, the agency may detain a defendant in a forensic facility until the hearing occurs. After the hearing, the court may modify the release conditions. The court may also order that the defendant be placed into more appropriate programs for further training or may order the defendant to be committed returned to a forensic facility involuntary residential services of the department if it is found, after the appointment and report of experts, that the defendant meets the criteria for

placement in a forensic facility involuntary residential services.

(3) If at any time it is determined after a hearing that the defendant conditionally released under subsection (1) no longer requires court-supervised followup care, the court shall terminate its jurisdiction in the cause and discharge the defendant.

Section 23. Subsection (1) of section 921.137, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 921.137 Imposition of the death sentence upon a mentally retarded defendant with mental retardation prohibited.--
- As used in this section, the term "mental retardation" means significantly subaverage general intellectual functioning existing concurrently with deficits in adaptive behavior and manifested during the period from conception to age 18. The term "significantly subaverage general intellectual functioning," for the purpose of this section, means performance that is two or more standard deviations from the mean score on a standardized intelligence test specified in the rules of the Agency for Persons with Disabilities Department of Children and Family Services. The term "adaptive behavior," for the purpose of this definition, means the effectiveness or degree with which an individual meets the standards of personal independence and social responsibility expected of his or her age, cultural group, and community. The Agency for Persons with Disabilities Department of Children and Family Services shall adopt rules to specify the standardized intelligence tests as provided in this subsection.

Section 24. Paragraphs (d), (e), (g), and (h) of subsection (1), subsections (2), (3), and (4), paragraph (b) of

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subsection (5), and paragraph (a) of subsection (6) of section 985.223, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

985.223 Incompetency in juvenile delinquency cases .--

- (1) If, at any time prior to or during a delinquency case, the court has reason to believe that the child named in the petition may be incompetent to proceed with the hearing, the court on its own motion may, or on the motion of the child's attorney or state attorney must, stay all proceedings and order an evaluation of the child's mental condition.
- (d) For incompetency evaluations related to mental illness, the Department of Children and Family Services shall maintain and annually provide the courts with a list of available mental health professionals who have completed a training program approved by the Department of Children and Family Services to perform the evaluations.
- (e) For incompetency evaluations related to mental retardation or autism, the court shall order the Agency for Persons with Disabilities Developmental Disabilities Program Office within the Department of Children and Family Services to examine the child to determine if the child meets the definition of "retardation" or "autism" in s. 393.063 and, if so, whether the child is competent to proceed with delinquency proceedings.
- (g) Immediately upon the filing of the court order finding a child incompetent to proceed, the clerk of the court shall notify the Department of Children and Family Services and the Agency for Persons with Disabilities and fax or hand deliver to the department and to the agency of Children and Family Services a referral packet that which includes, at a minimum, the court order, the charging documents, the petition, and the courtappointed evaluator's reports.

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- (h) After placement of the child in the appropriate setting, the Department of Children and Family Services <u>in</u> consultation with the Agency for Persons with Disabilities, as appropriate, must, within 30 days after <u>placement of the</u>

  Department of Children and Family Services places the child, prepare and submit to the court a treatment <u>or training</u> plan for the child's restoration of competency. A copy of the <del>treatment</del> plan must be served upon the child's attorney, the state attorney, and the attorneys representing the Department of Juvenile Justice.
- (2) A child who is mentally ill or retarded, who is adjudicated incompetent to proceed, and who has committed a delinquent act or violation of law, either of which would be a felony if committed by an adult, must be committed to the Department of Children and Family Services for treatment or training. A child who has been adjudicated incompetent to proceed because of age or immaturity, or for any reason other than for mental illness or retardation or autism, must not be committed to the department or to the Department of Children and Family Services for restoration-of-competency treatment or training services. For purposes of this section, a child who has committed a delinquent act or violation of law, either of which would be a misdemeanor if committed by an adult, may not be committed to the department or to the Department of Children and Family Services for restoration-of-competency treatment or training services.
- (3) If the court finds that a child <u>has mental illness</u>, <u>mental retardation</u>, or <u>autism is mentally ill or retarded</u> and adjudicates the child incompetent to proceed, the court must also determine whether the child meets the criteria for secure placement. A child may be placed in a secure facility or program

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if the court makes a finding by clear and convincing evidence that:

- (a) The child <u>has mental illness, mental retardation, or autism</u> is mentally ill and because of the mental illness, <u>mental retardation</u>, or autism; or the child is mentally retarded and because of the mental retardation:
- 1. The child is manifestly incapable of surviving with the help of willing and responsible family or friends, including available alternative services, and without treatment or training the child is likely to either suffer from neglect or refuse to care for self, and such neglect or refusal poses a real and present threat of substantial harm to the child's well-being; or
- 2. There is a substantial likelihood that in the near future the child will inflict serious bodily harm on self or others, as evidenced by recent behavior causing, attempting, or threatening such harm; and
- (b) All available less restrictive alternatives, including treatment or training in community residential facilities or community settings which would offer an opportunity for improvement of the child's condition, are inappropriate.
- or autism be mentally ill or retarded, who has been adjudicated incompetent to proceed, and who meets the criteria set forth in subsection (3), must be committed to the Department of Children and Family Services, and receive treatment or training the Department of Children and Family Services must treat or train the child in a secure facility or program that which is the least restrictive alternative consistent with public safety. Any placement of a child to a secure residential program must be separate from adult forensic programs. If the child attains

competency, then custody, case management, and supervision of

the child will be transferred to the department in order to

continue delinquency proceedings; however, the court retains

Services to provide continued treatment or training to maintain

authority to order the Department of Children and Family

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. . . . .

(a) A child adjudicated incompetent due to mental retardation or autism may be ordered into a secure program or facility designated by the Department of Children and Family Services for retarded children with mental retardation or autism.

- (b) A child adjudicated incompetent due to mental illness may be ordered into a secure program or facility designated by the Department of Children and Family Services for mentally ill children have mental illnesses.
- (c) Whenever a child is placed in a secure residential facility, the department will provide transportation to the secure residential facility for admission and from the secure residential facility upon discharge.
- (d) The purpose of the treatment or training is the restoration of the child's competency to proceed.
- (e) The service provider must file a written report with the court pursuant to the applicable Florida Rules of Juvenile Procedure not later than 6 months after the date of commitment, or at the end of any period of extended treatment or training, and at any time the Department of Children and Family Services, through its service provider determines the child has attained competency or no longer meets the criteria for secure placement, or at such shorter intervals as ordered by the court. A copy of a written report evaluating the child's competency must be filed by the provider with the court and with the state attorney, the

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child's attorney, the department, and the Department of Children and Family Services.

(5)

- (b) Whenever the provider files a report with the court informing the court that the child will never become competent to proceed, the Department of Children and Family Services will develop a discharge plan for the child prior to any hearing determining whether the child will ever become competent to proceed and send the. The Department of Children and Family Services must send the proposed discharge plan to the court, the state attorney, the child's attorney, and the attorneys representing the Department of Juvenile Justice. The provider will continue to provide services to the child until the court issues the order finding the child will never become competent to proceed.
- (6) (a) If a child is determined to have mental illness, mental retardation, or autism be mentally ill or retarded and is found to be incompetent to proceed but does not meet the criteria set forth in subsection (3), the court shall commit the child to the Department of Children and Family Services and shall order the Department of Children and Family Services to provide appropriate treatment and training in the community. The purpose of the treatment or training is the restoration of the child's competency to proceed.

Section 25. Paragraph (b) of subsection (14) of section 287.057, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

287.057 Procurement of commodities or contractual services.--

(14)

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), the Department of Children and Family Services may enter into agreements, not to

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exceed 20 years, with a private provider to finance, design, and construct a forensic treatment facility, as defined in s. 916.106(10) $\frac{(8)}{(8)}$ , of at least 200 beds and to operate all aspects of daily operations within the forensic treatment facility. The selected contractor is authorized to sponsor the issuance of tax-exempt certificates of participation or other securities to finance the project, and the state is authorized to enter into a lease-purchase agreement for the forensic treatment facility. This paragraph expires July 1, 2006. 

Section 26. Paragraph (r) of subsection (3) of section 408.036, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

408.036 Projects subject to review; exemptions.--

- (3) EXEMPTIONS.--Upon request, the following projects are subject to exemption from the provisions of subsection (1):
- (r) For beds in state mental health treatment facilities as defined in s. 394.455 operated under s. 394.455(30) and state mental health forensic facilities operated under chapter 916 s. 916.106(8).

Section 27. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 943.0585, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

943.0585 Court-ordered expunction of criminal history records.—The courts of this state have jurisdiction over their own procedures, including the maintenance, expunction, and correction of judicial records containing criminal history information to the extent such procedures are not inconsistent with the conditions, responsibilities, and duties established by this section. Any court of competent jurisdiction may order a criminal justice agency to expunge the criminal history record of a minor or an adult who complies with the requirements of this section. The court shall not order a criminal justice agency to expunge a criminal history record until the person

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seeking to expunge a criminal history record has applied for and received a certificate of eligibility for expunction pursuant to subsection (2). A criminal history record that relates to a violation of s. 393.135, s. 394.4593, s. 787.025, chapter 794, s. 796.03, s. 800.04, s. 817.034, s. 825.1025, s. 827.071, chapter 839, s. 847.0133, s. 847.0135, s. 847.0145, s. 893.135, s. 916.1075, or a violation enumerated in s. 907.041 may not be expunded, without regard to whether adjudication was withheld, if the defendant was found guilty of or pled guilty or nolo contendere to the offense, or if the defendant, as a minor, was found to have committed, or pled guilty or nolo contendere to committing, the offense as a delinquent act. The court may only order expunction of a criminal history record pertaining to one arrest or one incident of alleged criminal activity, except as provided in this section. The court may, at its sole discretion, order the expunction of a criminal history record pertaining to more than one arrest if the additional arrests directly relate to the original arrest. If the court intends to order the expunction of records pertaining to such additional arrests, such intent must be specified in the order. A criminal justice agency may not expunge any record pertaining to such additional arrests if the order to expunge does not articulate the intention of the court to expunge a record pertaining to more than one arrest. This section does not prevent the court from ordering the expunction of only a portion of a criminal history record pertaining to one arrest or one incident of alleged criminal activity. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a criminal justice agency may comply with laws, court orders, and official requests of other jurisdictions relating to expunction, correction, or confidential handling of criminal history records or information derived therefrom. This section does not confer

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any right to the expunction of any criminal history record, and any request for expunction of a criminal history record may be denied at the sole discretion of the court.

- (4) EFFECT OF CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORD EXPUNCTION.—Any criminal history record of a minor or an adult which is ordered expunged by a court of competent jurisdiction pursuant to this section must be physically destroyed or obliterated by any criminal justice agency having custody of such record; except that any criminal history record in the custody of the department must be retained in all cases. A criminal history record ordered expunged that is retained by the department is confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution and not available to any person or entity except upon order of a court of competent jurisdiction. A criminal justice agency may retain a notation indicating compliance with an order to expunge.
- (a) The person who is the subject of a criminal history record that is expunged under this section or under other provisions of law, including former s. 893.14, former s. 901.33, and former s. 943.058, may lawfully deny or fail to acknowledge the arrests covered by the expunged record, except when the subject of the record:
- 1. Is a candidate for employment with a criminal justice agency;
  - 2. Is a defendant in a criminal prosecution;
- 3. Concurrently or subsequently petitions for relief under this section or s. 943.059;
  - 4. Is a candidate for admission to The Florida Bar;
- 5. Is seeking to be employed or licensed by or to contract with the Department of Children and Family Services or the Department of Juvenile Justice or to be employed or used by such

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contractor or licensee in a sensitive position having direct contact with children, the developmentally disabled, the aged, or the elderly as provided in s. 110.1127(3), s. 393.063, s. 394.4572(1), s. 397.451, s. 402.302(3), s. 402.313(3), s. 409.175(2)(i), s. 415.102(4), chapter 916 s. 916.106(10) and (13), s. 985.407, or chapter 400; or

6. Is seeking to be employed or licensed by the Department of Education, any district school board, any university laboratory school, any charter school, any private or parochial school, or any local governmental entity that licenses child care facilities.

Section 28. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 943.059, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

943.059 Court-ordered sealing of criminal history records .-- The courts of this state shall continue to have jurisdiction over their own procedures, including the maintenance, sealing, and correction of judicial records containing criminal history information to the extent such procedures are not inconsistent with the conditions, responsibilities, and duties established by this section. Any court of competent jurisdiction may order a criminal justice agency to seal the criminal history record of a minor or an adult who complies with the requirements of this section. The court shall not order a criminal justice agency to seal a criminal history record until the person seeking to seal a criminal history record has applied for and received a certificate of eligibility for sealing pursuant to subsection (2). A criminal history record that relates to a violation of s. 393.135, s. 394.4593, s. 787.025, chapter 794, s. 796.03, s. 800.04, s. 817.034, s. 825.1025, s. 827.071, chapter 839, s. 847.0133, s. 847.0135, s. 847.0145, s. 893.135, s. 916.1075, or

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a violation enumerated in s. 907.041 may not be sealed, without regard to whether adjudication was withheld, if the defendant was found guilty of or pled guilty or nolo contendere to the offense, or if the defendant, as a minor, was found to have committed or pled quilty or nolo contendere to committing the offense as a delinquent act. The court may only order sealing of a criminal history record pertaining to one arrest or one incident of alleged criminal activity, except as provided in this section. The court may, at its sole discretion, order the sealing of a criminal history record pertaining to more than one arrest if the additional arrests directly relate to the original arrest. If the court intends to order the sealing of records pertaining to such additional arrests, such intent must be specified in the order. A criminal justice agency may not seal any record pertaining to such additional arrests if the order to seal does not articulate the intention of the court to seal records pertaining to more than one arrest. This section does not prevent the court from ordering the sealing of only a portion of a criminal history record pertaining to one arrest or one incident of alleged criminal activity. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a criminal justice agency may comply with laws, court orders, and official requests of other jurisdictions relating to sealing, correction, or confidential handling of criminal history records or information derived therefrom. This section does not confer any right to the sealing of any criminal history record, and any request for sealing a criminal history record may be denied at the sole discretion of the court.

(4) EFFECT OF CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORD SEALING. -- A criminal history record of a minor or an adult which is ordered sealed by a court of competent jurisdiction pursuant to this section is confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and

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- s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution and is available only to the person who is the subject of the record, to the subject's attorney, to criminal justice agencies for their respective criminal justice purposes, or to those entities set forth in subparagraphs (a)1., 4., 5., and 6. for their respective licensing and employment purposes.
- (a) The subject of a criminal history record sealed under this section or under other provisions of law, including former s. 893.14, former s. 901.33, and former s. 943.058, may lawfully deny or fail to acknowledge the arrests covered by the sealed record, except when the subject of the record:
- 1. Is a candidate for employment with a criminal justice agency;
  - 2. Is a defendant in a criminal prosecution;
- 3. Concurrently or subsequently petitions for relief under this section or s. 943.0585;
  - 4. Is a candidate for admission to The Florida Bar;
- 5. Is seeking to be employed or licensed by or to contract with the Department of Children and Family Services or the Department of Juvenile Justice or to be employed or used by such contractor or licensee in a sensitive position having direct contact with children, the developmentally disabled, the aged, or the elderly as provided in s. 110.1127(3), s. 393.063, s. 394.4572(1), s. 397.451, s. 402.302(3), s. 402.313(3), s. 409.175(2)(i), s. 415.102(4), s. 415.103, chapter 916 s. 916.106(10) and (13), s. 985.407, or chapter 400; or
- 6. Is seeking to be employed or licensed by the Department of Education, any district school board, any university laboratory school, any charter school, any private or parochial school, or any local governmental entity that licenses child care facilities.

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1677		Section	29.	This	act	shall	take	effect	upon	becoming	a
1678	law.										

#### **COMMITTEE MEETING REPORT**

## Criminal Justice Committee 4/4/2006 10:15:00AM

Location: 404 HOB

Summary:

#### **Criminal Justice Committee**

Tuesday April 04, 2006 10:15 am

HB 471 CS	Favorable With Committee Substitute	Yeas:	6	Nays:	0
HB 1147	Favorable	Yeas:	7	Nays:	0
HB 1225	Favorable With Committee Substitute	Yeas:	6	Nays:	0
HR 1627	Favorable	Yeas:	6	Nays:	0
HB 7065	Favorable With Committee Substitute	Yeas:	6	Nays:	0
HB 7199	Favorable With Committee Substitute	Yeas:	6	Nays:	0